

THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LV.—NO. 48.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 2760.

Entered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office, Phila.

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

PUBLICATION BOARD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For TERMS, See BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

Doubt.

BY REV. PAUL VAN DYKE.

Sister of faith, that, sable stoled and black,
Walkest erect upon the drifting rack
Of creeds outworn and faiths grown weak,
Thy voice from out the darkness like a ris-
ing wind
Comes crying: "Leave the light and seek if
ye would find;
For none may find unless they seek."

But if we leave the truth we dimly see
And seek for clearer light; what if while we
For shadowy truth in darkness look,
With sudden stroke and swift Death comes?
Ah me! What then
If the Recording Angel take his dreadful pen
And strike our names from out The Book?
Thy voice, like that of God, rings in my ear,
And I must follow though I know not where,
Although with bitter tears I weep.
The light I've lost long since and long to see
again,
Though reason shrinks and staggers, and to
think is pain,
I follow still through darkness deep.

"Faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal
powers."
How can we keep the faith that should be ours
Yet give to God-sent Doubt her place?
Seek still: yet trust. The dark that's past
will sometime own,
Was but the shadow of Jehovah's awful
throne;
That hid us from His loving face.

—Advance.

Notes.

It is almost always when things are all
blocked up and impossible that a happen-
ing comes. It has to. A deadlock can-
not last, any more than a vacuum. If you
are sure you are looking and ready, that is
all you need. God is turning the world
round all the time.—A. D. T. Whitney.

THE true hero is the great, wise man of
duty,—he whose soul is armed by truth
and supported by the smile of God,—he
who meets life's perils with a cautious but
tranquil spirit, gathers strength by facing
its storms, and dies, if he is called to die,
as a Christian victor at the post of duty.

CHRISTIANITY is not dogmatic, but his-
torical; not speculation, but action; not
command and condemnation, but invita-
tion and promise; not organization but
spiritual life. The word Christianity is
not in the Bible; but Christ, the Redeem-
er is on every page of the New Testament,
and His reign is the theme of the whole
Bible.—S. Harris.

It may be your prayer is like a ship,
which, when it goes on a very long voy-
age, does not come home laden so soon;
but when it does come home, it has a
richer freight. Mere "coasters" will bring
your coals, or such like ordinary things;
but they that go afar to Tarshish, return
with gold and ivory. Coasting prayers,
such as we pray every day, bring us many
necessaries; but there are great prayers,
which, like the old Spanish galleons, cross
the main ocean, and are longer out of
sight, but come home deep laden with a
golden freight.—C. H. Spurgeon.

LET us remember that in faithfully pro-
claiming Christ's Gospel, conflicts are sure
to follow. It could not be otherwise,
whether that proclamation be in an aud-
ible message, or only in a consecrated

life before the world. All who are loyal
to Him must be at variance with those
who are disloyal, because the principles
governing these different classes are wholly
and eternally adverse. We are solemnly
warned that compromises are impossible.
In this sense Christ informs us that He
"came not to send peace, but a sword."
And this is in harmony with an angelic
song of "good will," since the era of uni-
versal peace can only come by the over-
throw of evil.

We should, therefore, never be cast down
in this warfare. This is the sign of our
fidelity. This is one part of the mighty
struggle that will speedily end in victory
for righteousness all over the earth. If
we are wise, loving, and resolute in our
Christian efforts, we now are victors in the
thought of God. "In the world ye shall
have tribulation; but be of good cheer: I
have overcome the world."

Communications.

For the Messenger.

St. John iii. 14-16.

The passage in verse 14, "And as Moses
lifted up the serpent in the wilderness,
even so must the Son of man be lifted up:
that whosoever believeth in Him may
have eternal life," which occurs in
our Lord's discourse to Nicodemus, has
occasioned interpreters no little difficulty.
What is the force of the first word, "and?"
We think it means that in this 14th verse
one more of the "heavenly things" which
Christ is relating to Nicodemus is ad-
ded. The ascension of the Son of man
into heaven is one of these mysteries,
and now as though this ascension suggests
the nature of His glorification the Saviour
immediately goes on to state to the Phar-
isee, what that sect could not understand:
that that the elevation of the Son of man,
their Messiah, would, yea *must*, be quite
different from what they imagined it.
They thought it meant an exaltation upon
the throne of David to rule the world in
earthly splendor. From the beginning of
this discourse the Lord seems to aim His
reply against this carnal, worldly, Judaic
notion of His Messiahship, and at this
point He strikes more deeply against it,
as though He felt that this visit of Nicod-
emus might carry in it a repetition of the
temptation in the wilderness, that Christ
should aim to realize this carnal, selfish
scheme. Hence He says, "and," another
great truth I tell you in regard to these
heavenly mysteries, "just as Moses lifted
up the serpent in the wilderness, even so
must the Son of man be lifted up, etc."

The word translated "lifted up," means
an elevation of a moral and spiritual char-
acter as well as a bodily elevation, as on
the cross. This ambiguity of the word,
an "ironical amphibology," as Godet ex-
presses it, just answers our Saviour's pur-
pose in the use of the word. It is as
though He said, "ye Pharisees are expect-
ing a Messiah who will be lifted up, ele-
vated upon an earthly throne, the throne
of Solomon, but in this ye entirely mis-
take the manner of His true elevation, for
He shall be *so* lifted up as Moses lifted up
the serpent in the wilderness," etc. Lift-
ed up He will be, yea *must* be, to fulfill
the prophecies, and the decree back of the
prophecies on which they rest; but it
would not be as they imagined. It would
be an elevation through persecution; suf-
fering, yea a shameful death upon a cross.
That the word has this double meaning,
and is so used, in the New Testament, may
be seen by referring to Acts 5: 31, and
especially Acts 2: 33, where it signifies
exaltation to the right hand of God, *i. e.*,
glorification.*

* For this application of the words of Christ
concerning the type of the brazen serpent we
are indebted to Godet's excellent Commen-
tary on St. John, in two volumes, translated
by Dr. Timothy Dwight, of Yale Theological
Seminary, and published by Funk, Wagnalls
& Co., New York. This is decidedly one of
the richest commentaries on St. John, with
which we are acquainted. Its chief value to
our mind, is the perfect naturalness of the
humanity of Christ, as Godet brings it out in
the words and works of our Lord. In this

Thus we get the meaning of the word
"even so," in the verse. There is a won-
derful mystery in this, that our Lord's
exaltation must be reached through a
shameful humiliation on the cross; and
there is a mystery also in the word "must,"
that is, in the divine plan of redemption
there *must* be a sacrifice made on the cross
in order to the glorification of the great
High Priest and King. All that has been
written on the atonement as an expiatory,
vicarious, sacrifice, has not fully fathom-
ed it.

As this first point corrects the false con-
ception of the Jews in relation to the ex-
altation of the Messiah, so the passage also
contradicts the whole idea of the Pharisees
in regard to man's redemption. It does not
hold up any distinction between Jews
and Gentiles, but represents all men,
the *whole world*, as in the following verse,
as poisoned by an incurable malady. The
narrative of the serpents in Num. 21: 9,
is brought forward as a type of the Mes-
siah. The idea it conveys is plain to us,
that our human life has been poisoned by
the serpent Satan, that there is no cure
within human resources to heal the fatal
wound, that it can be cured only by a vi-
carious sacrifice first being provided, and
then the efficacy of this can be made over
to us only by faith that the *Son of man*
must make the sacrifice, *i. e.*, one like
ourselves, like the one that sinned. All
this seems plain to us now; but what must
have been difficult for a Pharisee to under-
stand was, that all this must apply to the
Jews, and even to the strictest sect of the
Jews, as well as to the Gentiles. Indeed two
things here were hard to understand: first,
as we have said, that Jews as well as Gen-
tiles need to be healed, which is taught in
the word "whosoever," or *everyone*, as it
might be translated; that *everyone*, without
distinction of Jews and Gentiles, *that be-
lieveth*, might have eternal life. Then,
secondly, that salvation should be made to
depend on the one, and the only one,
condition, or requirement on the human
side, *viz.*, *faith*. We know how the Phar-
isee stumbled at *these*, how he resisted
being placed on a level with Gentiles, and
how he clung to his good works for right-
eousness before God.

It has not been our intention to unfold
the rich truths contained in this passage
in a general way. It contains with the
verse following a whole system of theol-
ogy. But we merely wish to point out its
connection in the discourse to Nicodemus,
which is often considered obscure, and
especially its application to that teacher in
Israel. The passage seems, at first view,
to be introduced abruptly, and without
any close connection with what precedes,
but if we consider that our Lord is turning
from earthly mysteries, that is, mysteries
that take place on earth, among which He
had mentioned the cleansing in the new
birth, and is then going on to mention
what He calls heavenly things, we can see
the connection. First He refers to the
mysterious origin and nature of His per-
son, as the revealer of divine things, His
ascension into heaven, (perhaps in His
baptism as one instance) after His descent
from heaven. Then when the wonder of
Nicodemus must have been awakened in
the mystery of His person, He goes on

respect it is much like Weiss' Life of Christ,
which, we acknowledge, gave us a new in-
sight into that wondrous life. I must confess,
for myself, that my earliest training on this
subject gave me what now seems to me a
Gnostic view of the life of Christ, and we fear
this view is very prevalent in our day. The
temptation, miracles and teachings of Christ
are looked at through a Gnostic coloring, by
which the perfect naturalness of His real
humanity is lost. Our late Mercersburg theol-
ogy did much to correct this; but we have
been astonished to find to what extent it still
clings to our Christological thinking. We can
recommend this commentary of Godet
on St. John, and also Weiss' Life of Christ,
as furnishing an antidote to such Gnostic
view of Christ's person and work; whilst we
would not be understood by this remark as
endorsing the latter of the above-named
works in all respects. It is certainly fresh
and able, but some of the remarks in regard
to the Scripture would be regarded in our
American theology as very free, if not haz-
ardous.

in the second place to state the wondrous
scheme of redemption, so utterly different
from what the carnal Jews were expecting.
No doubt Nicodemus remembered this
mysterious discourse in reference to the
Saviour's being *lifted up*, when afterwards
he saw Him nailed to the cross, and joined
Joseph in giving burial to His sacred
body.

Our space allows us to refer very briefly
to the following verse, introduced by the
argumentative "for." "For God so loved
the world that He gave His only-begotten
Son, that whosoever believeth on Him
might not perish, but have eternal life." Such a sacrifice as that of the Son
of God upon the cross must have an ade-
quate source. Why should the Son of man
be thus lifted up in ignominy and shame
for man's healing? Because God *so* loved
the world. This verse has been called an
evangelium in Evangelio, a Gospel in the
Gospel. It sets forth the source of man's
redemption in the love of God for the
world, *i. e.*, mankind, the human world.
This object of the divine love is not limit-
ed. This love goes out to the human race
as a whole, as susceptible of redemption.
It does not as yet distinguish between the
believer and the unbeliever, for God is no
respector of persons, and He sees all men
as one body lying in a state of sin and
death. Here again our Saviour sets aside
for Nicodemus all distinction based mere-
ly upon carnal descent from Abraham, as
though their providential calling as a peo-
ple, a nation, rested upon any natural
goodness in the Jews, or natural superi-
ority over the Gentiles. So far as that
goes God loves all alike. But the love
here spoken of is not, as Godet says, a
love of communion, which can hold only
towards those who are reconciled to Him
in Christ, but rather a love of compassion;
and therefore the passage could hardly be
in fairness to exclude all idea of an elec-
tion, and that special love He exercises to
His own people. He loved all alike as
susceptible of redemption, and His love
was broad and deep as the misery of man
was universal. This love then found its
special direction and special objects in
those who believed in His Son our Lord.
Therefore it was boundless, and as such
it made the greatest possible sacrifice for
the world as a whole. Clearly the words
set forth redemption as, not limited, not
for a class or portion of mankind, as the
Jews. The limitation of it in its effect
was produced by those who refused to
accept it by man's own act of unbelief.
It is not said here that God *sent* His Son,
but that He gave His only begotten Son,
showing the absolute freedom of the gift,
as well as the absolute preciousness of it.
And the expression sets aside all concep-
tions that would place God in the position
of one who demands a sacrifice in order
to appease divine wrath, because God
Himself is represented as sharing equally
with the Son in the sacrifice, though in a
different form. It requires as much sacri-
fice, as much suffering, for a father to give
up a son to death, as it does for the son
voluntarily to suffer death. There was one
harmonious will in the sacrifice. The
Father represented the divine will in the
form of *necessity* for a sacrifice in order
that man might be saved (we do not in-
quire now into any theory that may at-
tempt to explain this necessity,) while the
Son represented the divine will in the
form of *freedom* in making the sacrifice, so
that, as Dorner explains the mystery, *ne-
cessity and freedom are one in God*. We
cannot say that a law of necessity bound
God in requiring a sacrifice, as a force or
principle standing over Him, as it is stated
by some minds. God, they say, had to,
was compelled to, require a sacrifice before
He could release man from the penalty of
sin and forgive him his sin. There was a
necessity, but it was a free necessity; and
thus the Father and the Son were *one* in
will in the atonement. Hence the source
is here given as in the love of God, which
gave His only begotten Son. That was
the form in which the Father made the
sacrifice, whilst the Son assumed the form
of the obedient sufferer in the sacrifice.

The application of universal redemption
is made here to depend on the condition
of faith. "Whosoever believeth" shall

not perish, the negative side of deliver-
ance; but obtain eternal life, the positive
side. This also was equally new and diffi-
cult to Nicodemus. The same universality
of sin and death are assumed. Jew and
Gentile alike need salvation. The same
condition is required, *viz.*, faith, and not
the works of the law as the Pharisees offer-
ed them in their deluded self-righteousness.

We might go on to show how the remain-
der of the discourse of our Lord to Nicod-
emus carries out the same spiritual concep-
tion of His kingdom, in opposition to the
views of the Pharisees; but what has
been said will suffice to show that it was a
full answer to Nicodemus, while at the
same time it is an exposition for all ages
of the most profound truths relating to
the kingdom He came to establish.

T. G. A.

For The Messenger.

Church Architecture.

Some weeks ago the MESSENGER gave
an account of a new church and its ded-
ication, at Somerset, Penna. We were pre-
sent on that occasion, and were very fa-
vorably impressed with the architectural
neatness of the building, both outside and
inside. Although there is nothing elabor-
ate in its construction requiring a special
outlay of money, yet there is a beauty of
design and finish about it that makes you
feel and say, There is a church whose plan
exhibits good taste. The man that drew
that plan understands his business. Som-
erset is the county-seat, and its citizens
say, that this is far the prettiest church in
the county though there are others that
cost much more.

The materials of brick and stone and
wood may be of the best, and the work-
manship good, but if the plan is bad or
defective, the finished building will lack
those features that make the house of God
attractive to the worshipper. When about
to build a church the first requisite, after
the money is subscribed, is a good plan.
Here an architect is needed. If you have
a piece of good cloth you ought to have a
good tailor to cut out and make the coat,
otherwise the cloth will be spoiled, and
the coat will be a botch.

There are churches built and repaired
every year, but outside of the large cities
and larger towns, congregations and
building committees, as a rule, have been
doing their building without employing a
trustworthy architect. In the cities such
a thing is never thought of. A building
committee in Baltimore, New York or
Philadelphia, would not think of building
a church without first getting a full and
complete plan from an architect of known
ability in his profession. The result is
that the churches in these cities are gener-
ally beautiful and attractive.

The question comes up, Why is this not
done always and everywhere? The an-
swer is: Congregations and building com-
mittees think that money paid an architect
for a plan is virtually thrown away. That
is the reason. They argue that some car-
penter in the town or neighborhood can
make a plan, "just as good as an architect,
and won't charge anything for it." But
it is a great mistake. The carpenter can't
do it. Architecture is a business by itself,
just as farming or practicing law, is a
business. It requires a long apprenticeship
to learn it. A carpenter by study, under
competent instructors, may become an
architect, but a carpenter is not an archi-
tect, because he is a carpenter, any more
than a man is a preacher because he can
talk.

The money expended to get a good
plan for a church from a reliable architect
is always the wisest and cheapest invest-
ment in the whole building operation.
Here is where money tells. What is spent
for a plan gives far better results than the
same amount put into brick and mortar. It
is wise because the structure will then be at
once beautiful and attractive, and the con-
tributors will be gratified at the result.
When the plan is good the whole building
from the foundation up is symmetrical and
harmonious, like a beautiful tree. The in-
terior, too, will be like a beautiful picture,
neat, cozy, pleasant to the eye, elevating
to the taste, and the worshiper sits down

in God's house and sings and prays and listens to the word of truth with pleasurable emotions and larger benefit.

But some imagine that an architect's plan will increase the cost of the building. No; it is just the opposite. A good architect can draw a plan according to the amount of money you want to spend, and the wisdom of it is that the building will look well when finished if his plan is strictly followed, whether the church cost \$5,000 or \$20,000. A boy's coat can be made to look as neatly on the boy, as the man's on the man; though the latter may cost much more.

But we will not lengthen these remarks, though the subject is eminently worthy of earnest consideration. We wished to call attention to it. It would add greatly to the attractiveness and beauty of our churches if the course, indicated above, should come to be the rule among us as a church. Some of the other denominations have been acting on this plan for years, and others have been falling in latterly, and the results are very satisfactory. It is said that we are slow to take hold of a good idea and put it into practice. We fear there is a good measure of truth in the charge. But if we gradually lay hold of this important subject, and thereby improve our church architecture, it will be a great gain all around.

We may add, that Mr. Fry, the architect of the Somerset church, whose advertisement is in the new Almanac, is a workman in his profession, who needs not to be ashamed, and a member of the Reformed Church. Let us patronize him.

G. H. J.

For The Messenger.

Missionary Notes.

By Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Superintendent of Missions.

Ohio Synod's Board of Missions.

The report of this Board to the Synod is full of hope. The amount asked for last year, \$5,000, was not received in full, but the amount received was carefully used. Several missions became self-supporting. The Synod has apportioned \$5,500 on the various Classes for the present year.

A Good Record.

Our missions must certainly have the credit of liberality in the support of their pastors. Some of them pay an average of \$4.00, \$5.00 and even \$7.00 per communicant member. Indeed the average in the fifty-five missions is \$3.00—more than is paid by the self-supporting congregations.

Missions among the Missions.

After a special meeting of Portland—Oregon Classis in October, the brethren held a missionary service in the Meridian congregation, twenty miles southwest of Portland, a mission served by Rev. J. Lange. Rev. Dr. John Gantenbein preached in the morning, Rev. J. Mühlhaupt in the afternoon and Rev. H. A. Schwitthenberg in the evening. In ten years this part of the State has made great progress.

Missions and Prosperity.

A member of the Church in Maryland, writes: "I consider it both a duty and a privilege to contribute as I can to further the interests of the Church. 'No Church can hope to prosper that neglects missions,' that or something like it you once said in the pulpit, I believe. I also believe that the Head of the Church will abundantly bless the people who strive to do their duty. It seems to me that the Reformed Church has prospered far more since the matter of missions has been more earnestly considered. This is what might be expected on common business principles. The parable of the talents would seem to apply here very well."

How to Raise the Money.

Rev. F. Fox, pastor of Martha Memorial Reformed Church, New York, writes about increasing the Sunday school collections, and gives their own plan:

"Every scholar that gives five cents at a time gets a printed check or receipt, a small paste-board ticket, and five such receipts entitle the holder to a prize worth ten cents or less. It helps to keep out the pennies."

And he further writes: "To raise money for missions, every one of my catechumens must pay once a week upon the call of the roll at least five cents. In churches where there are fifty catechumens, this would in six months amount to \$60.00. This would be one way of getting mission money where we now get little or nothing, besides the greater benefit of teaching our young members to give to missions."

A Much Better Way.

All this repeated cry for money to fill an empty treasury, all this frequent pleading for missionaries who have not been paid for three or more months, is not only painful but also wrong, because needless.

Let us try a better plan. Let us this year, i. e., by October, 1887, bring our work to a cash basis, where it should always be, and the whole Church will feel relieved.

To do this, however, we must raise the whole amount asked by the Board, namely \$22,000. Well, \$21,000 will do, but not a dollar less.

To help this needful interest the Superintendent has sent to every pastor in the three English Synods of the East an Ap-

peal, also a copy of Leaflet Number One. Please, brethren, stand by your Board this year as never before, and let us work together for \$22,000. God help us.

Winchester, Va.

An elder of this mission writes that after examination by mechanics the consistory deems it folly to spend any money on repairing their shattered church. The only wise and economical way is to build it anew.

It will be very hard to raise money to do this unless the congregation is successful in getting from the Government their claim for damage done to the building by United States troops that used it (or rather abused it) during the war.

The elder is very hopeful of getting the money, if the Church at large will bring the proper moral influence to bear upon the Committee on Claims to whom the bill will be referred.

To Elder D. S. Keller, of Bellefonte, Pa., a member of the Board of Missions, was committed the preparation of a paper on this matter, and when it comes before the pastors and members of the Church at large it should receive prompt attention.

For the Messenger.

Ostende.

Mr. Editor:—Leaving Brussels let us escape the busy hum of the city and go downward to the sea. Leopold has made this his watering place, and with much expenditure of money has transferred his palace and court to the mansion on the declivity facing the sea. It is a massive iron structure occupying some acres of ground, and commands the city. Along its front is one of the most beautiful and massive promenades. It has been so finely engineered that while it is a sea wall, and utilized as such against the effects of a high sea, upon it are built some of the most magnificent and palatial structures of the city. Here people of all nations congregate, and as it is the principal outlet to the ocean and steamers that ply between this and Dover, and direct to the Thames for London, the accession of strangers on that account are many during the bathing periods.

It is a commercial port, and while the steamers are not as many as at Antwerp and the Hague, there is a rapid growth of commerce, making it a valuable port of entry. The city itself has lost its mediæval appearance, and while history tells us of its resolute resistance against the Spaniards in 1601, when it stood a two years' siege, few of the houses remain to tell of the olden time. The fortifications have been repaired and frowning guns command the approach from the sea, but the peaceful condition of Belgium as neutral territory has kept it more ornamental than useful. Its position as a health resort now is its only reference in the history of the times.

It is singular that so little respect is paid to the sanitary condition of the cities on the continent. I observed this in Brussels where the king has his seat of government and where officials in high life are under his immediate inspection, that garbage and every objectionable thing to the eye and smell, lies for days in the streets unremoved, breeding pestilence and ill health on all sides. The street scavenger is a thing of the past, and the people themselves, especially the lower classes, revel in abodes worse than Augean stables of old. I feel confident that there is an error in early training as to vital statistics, and that health officers abroad are as amenable to Judge Lynch as many of the highwaymen who have been meted out punishment on the nearest tree.

This same want of sanitary precaution exists in Ostende, and it is a wonder that typhoid fever is not more prevalent. The odors in our hotel were very offensive. One of our party was so timid as to this atmospheric condition that he left for Dover by next steamer. I had occasion to protest against it to the landlord, and suggested a flushing of the waterways, and much of the trouble was dissipated. The markets are in the open streets, and decaying vegetables boil and bake in the sun. You would be amused to see these people in peasant dress, and the menial occupations in which they are employed. Donkeys and dogs are their companions, and they at times are harnessed together, with loads so great as fairly to conceal them from view.

On the sea beach are the little bathing wagons. At 11 A. M. is the fashionable hour of bathing. While the bather takes his bath the Kurshtall discourses sweet music, and the exercises are interspersed with vocal efforts of no mean order. It holds at least 5000 persons; a small fee is given for admission, and the scene is quite picturesque. The little tables well laden with eatables—waiters in their best—flit around with viands of the choicest kind, and the cosmopolitan appearance of the audience, is a study to the visitor across the sea. It is as natural to see the tables in the street with occupants, as the grand boulevards in Paris on a high-day celebration among the French people.

We spent four days at this beautiful resort—beautiful in adornment only, as the city is but ordinary away from the palaces by the sea. There is a uniqueness in the amusements only seen here and not known elsewhere. The Belgian gives great attention to children. While they sit listlessly around the cafes, every thing is done for the amusement of the little ones. Balloon ascensions, music, fireworks, with sail boats and excursions are to be seen with flaunting banners and music. But

above all is the race-course and athletic games of all kinds. Seating ourselves on the grand plaza you can be delighted by the hour at the enjoyment of these little ones. The spirit of enthusiasm is apparent in all the spectators. Each day there is a children's race on the race-course and thousands of little ones participate. We watched the programmes with interest. The music is superb. The race-course is an ellipse and the children open the game with a grand march. There must have been a thousand of them and each one gaily dressed, carrying the national banner. They walked three times around the course, and then the racers enter the arena. Two are started in the race, and as they near the goal and the victor is hailed, the little ones place the crown upon his head and he is marched in grand procession with music and waving banners to the victor's seat. So on until the race is closed and with the crowning of the victors and exultations of the friends and cheers of the multitude, the time passes until midday. I was delighted with this feature, and it seemed so beautiful and entertaining that the multitude vied with each other in giving *acclamations* to the whole program.

King Leopold has made some efforts towards beautifying and enriching the city. He has built a hippodrome and music halls, and the street supervisor has widened the avenues, tearing down the narrow avenues leading to the sea and replacing them with well macadamized streets, in which are buildings of more modern architecture. The main business streets are filled with stores in which shells and marine plants are sold, with photographic views of places of interest. It seems as if you were in one of the suburbs of Brussels, such is the similarity of the tastes and occupations. There are but few drives of interest, and the carriages of conveyance are of the most unique kind. Whatever turnouts there are to be seen in the streets are brought with them by the visitors: some coming as far as Berlin. It is a German resort of the nobility, and there is the usual extravagance in dress as may be seen in Saratoga and Newport. The hotel rates are fairly high—out of all proportions to the comforts you obtain. To persons intending visiting sea-vessels it will be advisable to make a previous bargain, otherwise the extortions are out of all conscience.

The fishing nets are of peculiar style, large nets driven by machinery. These are dropped into the sea and raised every few minutes by steam-power. I passed over the causeway leading to the fortifications, and spent some time in viewing this convenient and lazy mode of obtaining an early meal. The fish resembled our minnies or sardines. It seems a staple food and supplies the hotel tables as a rarity.

The churches are sparsely attended, and that only by females. There is that lack of Sabbaths on the continent, that were it not for the recessionalists that pass the streets, you would hardly realize that it is a day of rest. The shipping offices are open, and every avenue of trade is in full force; so that to a stranger, it is shocking in the extreme.

We had occasion to engage passage via London Steamer Navigation Company, and here we encountered the extortions of travel. We engaged our passage, including berths. On the arrival of the steamer, we presented ourselves at the Quay to take passage. The agent told us we must pay £1 extra for berths. This was an extortion. I appealed from the agent to the contract. He would neither refund nor give way. I then visited the British Consul and entered complaint. Captain Thelliston, a gentleman of the English school, volunteered to adjust the differences and immediately left his office and protested against the exactions of the company, and threatened them with a report to the home office at London if they persisted in their extortions. The company surrendered. The British Consulate is respected every where—there is a power upholding its citizens that makes it feared in every port. I have never met a more dignified and accomplished gentleman than Captain Thelliston, and I must say that Queen Victoria is highly honored in having had a gentlemanly representative. Long may he live to enjoy his position, for no matter who appeals to him he is always ready to assist on the side of right.

The moral of all is that Belgium is taxed to death, and that the exactions and resources which she grinds out of these companies react upon them, and they in turn try to get out of their victims the expenses put upon them.

There is no adjusting of difficulties unless you assert your own rights; a firm stand against wrong will always bring relief.

Our passage to London, though of 12 hours duration, was without incident. The people seemed worn out with the fatigues of travel and but little communicative.

7 A. M. found us anchored in the dock of London, within sight of the old tower and St. Katharine, the centre of the commercial port of London.

I am yours truly, D. S. GLONINGER.

Negligence is one of the worst forms of Christian delinquency. Many persons who could not be persuaded to do a bad thing will neglect to do good ones that wait for them, and thus let the evil ones have their way. They are at ease in Zion. Nothing stirs them to systematic and sustained effort.

Family Reading.

If We Had But A Day.

We should fill the hours with the sweetest things

If we had but a day;

We should drink alone at the purest springs

In our upward way;

We should love with a life-time's love in an hour

If the hours were few;

We should rest, not for dreams, but for fresh power

To be and to do.

We should guide our wayward or wearied wills

By the clearest light;

We should keep our eyes on the heavenly hills

If they lay in sight;

We should trample the pride and the discontent

Beneath our feet;

We should take whatever a good God sent

With a trust complete.

We should waste no moments in weak regret

If the day were but one;

If what we remember and what we forget

Went out with the sun,

We should be from our clamorous selves set free

To work or to pray,

And to be what the Father would have us be,

If we had but a day.

—Mary L. Dickinson.

Seventy Times Seven.

"I'll never forgive her, never," exclaimed Janet, excitedly. "I've tried and tried to be patient and bear her unkind words; but there is a limit to everything and I've reached the end of my patience."

"What is it, my daughter?" said Mrs. West quietly. "What has gone wrong?"

"It is Etta Steele, mother; she never misses an opportunity to hurt or slight me. She has made fun of my clothes and my home, tho' I didn't mind that so much, for I knew no sensible person would judge me from my dress. I've borne her rude speeches and unkind acts just as long as I mean to. To day when my exercise blew out the window, and I could not find it, Professor Ray excused me from writing another as it was almost time for the recitation. Etta said to the girls that she should change her seat and sit near the window; draughts were so convenient. I'd scorn to do such a mean thing as throw my papers out the window, and she knew it, yet she tried to hurt and lower me in the eyes of my friends by her mean imputations. I've held my tongue for the last time. I mean to tell her some pretty plain truths the very next time she insults me." And Janet paused quite out of breath.

Mrs. West went on with her sewing for several minutes before she spoke, then she said—

"Pray for them which despitefully use you. And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other."

"But mother I have forgiven over and over again; surely I must not forgive everything," said Janet.

"Have you forgiven more than seventy times seven?" said Mrs. West. Janet hesitated—

"Well maybe not," she said, "but it is not in human nature to endure all things."

"My child, there never yet has been a limit set to our forbearance. We are to forgive not once or twenty times but always. No mention is ever made of former offences, but the latest one we must forgive. Then we must pray for them which despitefully use us. I think you will find that all hard feeling will have died out of your heart after you have prayed for a blessing upon all who have injured you. Really prayed, I mean, not just coldly and half-heartedly, but from the very depths of your heart. Try it and see for yourself." Janet answered slowly—

"You don't understand mother. I don't think even you could love Etta Steele, if she had treated you as she has me."

"Don't think, my daughter," said the mother's gentle voice, "that I do not sympathize with you. I know very well how much you are tried. I am trying to show you that if you yield to this impulse to retaliate, you will be very sorry afterward. I think you are really trying to follow the meek and lowly Jesus and would not wish to grieve Him."

"Well," said Janet, drawing a long breath, "I'll try it once more, but it will be pretty hard work."

At the close of a long, quiet evening with her mother, Janet went up to her own room thinking as she went that she must forgive her schoolmate before she slept; for how could she say "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," unless she could give whole-hearted forgiveness? Would she want God to forgive her coldly and in part or with the reservation that it was for the last time? No, no, better forget self and all petty grievances and be at peace with all the world.

She did pray long and earnestly and when she rose from her knees she could truly say, "Yes, I have forgiven and I will try my best to forget."

A group of girls, gathered in the school-room of the B— Academy the next

morning, were discussing various matters when one of them said:

"Wasn't it mean for Etta to speak to Janet West as she did yesterday?"

"Yes," spoke up another. "And Janet is a mean-spirited girl. I'd never stand what she does from Etta. It is easy enough to see that Etta is jealous and spiteful, because Janet has twice her brains and is always at the head of her class in spite of her shabby clothes and a tumble-down house; but why Net should stand her sneers I can't see."

"Oh, maybe she don't mind such things as much as we would. She must be used to them," said thoughtless May Davis.

"I can tell you why Janet is so patient under Etta Steele's persecutions," said a quiet-looking girl who had not spoken before; "It is because she is a Christian. She tries to live by the Golden Rule, and further, tries to forgive her debtors as she hopes to be forgiven. I wish there were more of us like her."

The girls were silent. A new respect for Janet began to grow in their hearts, but some one said:

"Then her Christianity must be all used up, for she told me she meant to punish Etta Steele for her insults to-day. I'm expecting some fun, for I believe Janet will show some spirit for once and I'd like to see Etta 'overed.' It will be worth seeing and hearing."

"I don't believe 'Net will do any such thing. She was angry and sore when she said that, and I believe she'll be as gentle as ever when she meets Etta," said the first speaker.

"May be she will, but I doubt it. I tell you she is roused for once. If she does bear this last, as she has borne so many other unkind things, my opinion of her will be higher, and I'll think her kind of religion is worth having," said May.

"Hush, here comes Etta, and I see Janet on the street," said another.

Etta entered the room with the air of an empress, looked carelessly around and said: "Where is the pet to day? Perhaps that draught yesterday gave her sore throat."

There was silence for a minute, then Mary Dale said:

"Well, if she does as I should do, she will pay you well for your meanness, Etta Steele."

"She knows better," said Etta, tossing her head scornfully. "I'd soon teach her her place if she tried any such thing with me. The very idea! a pauper like that."

"Pauper or not, she has more brains than a dozen like you," said quick tempered Mary.

Just then Janet came in and, with a pleasant "Good morning," passed quietly to her seat.

The girls waited for her to say something, but she busied herself with her books and did not look up.

One foot, clad in a very shabby, much worn shoe was visible below her dress. Etta looked at it critically for an instant, then said, "Has the price of leather risen, girls?"

Janet flushed angrily, opened her lips to speak and then closed them again. She drew her foot out of sight and went on with her work.

"Well, I never!" said Mary Dale. "Why don't she do something? I'd never stand it."

"Didn't I tell you she would never talk back. She is in earnest with her new rule of living," answered Naomi Carter, the girl who had said that Janet lived by the Golden Rule.

As these words were spoken in a whisper, Janet did not hear them. She sat with firmly compressed lips and flashing eyes, never moving her gaze from the page before her.

The bell rang just then and put a stop to all further conversation. The morning work went on as usual. One recitation after another was finished, till the time for the regular morning's work in mathematics came.

"Where is my Algebra? whisp red Etta to her neighbor, 'I can't find it anywhere, and I'll be sure to get a low mark, if I don't look over those rules again. Do lend me your's, Bell.'"

Bell shook her head.

"Don't know my own," she said.

Etta was in despair; to lose her place in the class would be intolerable after all the hard work she had done during the term.

Janet West sat just across the aisle and overheard Etta's anxious whisper. She hesitated for a moment, then without a word passed the book over.

Etta had the grace to look ashamed of herself, but took the algebra and learned the rules, and then gave the book back to Janet as they passed to the class-room.

Several of the girls noticed this little incident and wondered not a little at it, but they could not speak till recess freed their tongues.

Janet left the room for something, then Mary Dale said: "Well, Etta Steele, I hope you feel ashamed of yourself. How do you like coals of fire?"

"It was good of her," admitted Etta. "I would not have done as much for her. I believe I have been mean to her, but I mean to turn over a new leaf."

"Then go and tell her so," said Mary.

"Oh that isn't worth while; she would not expect me to apologize to her," answered Etta.

"Well, the rest of us expect it, and if you don't beg her pardon I mean to tell her that we have agreed to cut you from this day henceforward, and we'll do it too. I know the rest of the girls are as much ashamed of you as I am," exclaimed Mary.

Etta hesitated, then said, "If you make a point of it I suppose I must. I never half do things; so here goes."

Janet just then entered and Etta going to meet her said, "Janet, your kindness this morning has made me ashamed of myself. I'm sorry for every mean thing I've ever said to you. I know there have been plenty of them, but I hope you'll forgive me and let me be your friend."

Janet looked astonished, but answered quickly, "Surely, I will be friends. I have already forgiven you. You did not know how your words wounded me!"

"Yes, I did," persisted Etta, "but I'm sorry all the same, and I'll never be so mean again."

So these two were reconciled, and in course of time became dear friends. The rich man's daughter could learn much from the Christian life of the poor widow's only child, and Janet often said to her mother, "What a good thing it was that I took your advice about speaking unkindly to Etta. She is so good to us now. I don't know how I should have borne the sorrows we have had to bear if she had not always been ready with her quick words of cheer and ready acts of consolation."

Forgive as you would be forgiven, and never shall you be called to repent it. Your reward may be slow in coming, but it will surely come. And even if your patience be tried almost beyond endurance, be patient still and forgive once more, even till seventy times seven, and the approbation of God and your own conscience will be reward enough, even if those you have forgiven care not a whit for you or your forgiveness. Though the injury be repeated again and again, though your feelings be hurt and your heart wounded by unkindness or neglect, always remember that only for your own actions are you accountable, only for your own words will you be brought into judgment.

"If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head."—*Presbyterian Journal*.

Youth's Department.

The First Tangle.

BY ANNA BURNHAM.

Once in an Eastern palace wide
A little child sat weeping.
So patiently her task she plied,
The men and women at her side
Flocked round her, almost grieving.

"How is it, little one," they said,
"You always work so cheerily?
You never seem to break your thread,
Or snarl and tangle it, instead
Of working smooth and clearly."

"Our weaving gets so worn and soiled,
Our silk so frayed and broken,
For all we've fretted, wept and toiled,
We know the lovely pattern's spoiled
Before the King has spoken."

The little girl looked in their eyes,
So full of care and trouble;
And pity chased the sweet surprise
That filled her own, as sometimes flies
The rainbow in a bubble.

"I only go and tell the King,"
She said, abashed and meekly,
"You know, He said, in everything"—
"Why, so do we!" they cried, "we bring
Him all our troubles weekly!"

She turned her little head aside;
A moment let them wrangle.
"Ah, but," she softly then replied,
"I go and get the knot untied
At the first little tangle!"

O little children—weaver all!
Our broidery we spangle
With many a tear that need not fall,
If on our King we would but call
At the first little tangle!

Forbearing.

BY SYDNEY DAYRE.

"What is the matter, Jessie? You have been going around for I don't know how long with your forehead all tied up into a knot and your mouth down at the corners. And your voice is tuned to match."

Jessie's growls, frowns and pouts lightened only a little as she answered:

"Why, Aunt Lucy, I'm hunting for my skate-key."

"And will it come any sooner for such a face and tone?"

"No, ma'am, of course not. But I'm so angry with Herbert you see. He borrowed it of me yesterday, and did not give it back to me, and now I can't find it and I can't find him. He's the most careless boy in the world. I'll never lend him a thing of mine as long as I live. There he is now—going off coasting with those boys. Herbert! Herbert!"

Jessie threw up the window and called loudly and angrily after him. He turned back at the sound of her voice.

"Don't speak crossly to him, dear," said Aunt Lucy, earnestly. "Remember,

words can never be called back when once spoken."

"But I have lost so much time," said Jessie. "And I have so little time out of school. How can I help scolding him?"

"If you are sure you cannot help it," said her aunt, smiling, "suppose you go into another room and let me speak to him. You will be glad of it afterwards, dear."

"But I think it would really do him good to get a scolding," said Jessie, as she rather unwillingly turned to leave the room.

"But I am sure it would do you no good to give it to him," said Aunt Lucy.

She met Herbert as he hurried up to the open window.

"Jessie wants her skate-key," she said.

"Where is she?" he asked in some trepidation. "I do believe, Aunt Lucy—he felt quickly in one pocket and then another. "Yes, I do declare, I haven't got it! I lent it to Jack Staples, and forgot to get it again. Won't I catch it from Jessie, though! I'm ever so sorry."

"Run away, now, but do try to be more thoughtful, my boy."

"I will. And I'll stand all she says to me when I get home without saying a word back," said Herbert, as he turned slowly away.

Jessie came into the room with her things on to go out.

"I'm glad you didn't see him, Jessie," said her aunt, "for he lent the key to some one else, and I'm afraid you will lose your skating this afternoon."

Jessie's face grew darker than before.

"I wish I had seen him," she said, angrily. Then added, "But I shall see him after a while."

"Yes," said Aunt Lucy, "he said he would bear anything you might say to him."

Jessie's face changed a little at this.

"He deserves anything I can say," she said after a pause.

"Perhaps so. But are you not glad you have not yet said anything you would wish to take back?"

Jessie looked as if she felt doubtful about that.

"When you are as old as I am," said Aunt Lucy, "you will look back with great thankfulness upon every harsh and angry word you forced yourself not to say; and oh, dear child! with such bitter regret upon every word in which you have sinned against those who love you."

"Why, Aunt Lucy," said Jessie, struck by her earnest manner, "I don't believe that you have spoken many words that you regret now."

"Yes, indeed, dear, plenty which I wish now that I could recall. But I never can. You never can. When the ugly words are once out of your mouth, they are free to do their ugly work of stinging and wounding. And they pour out so fast when we are angry—so fast, from lips which ought to open only to bless with words of sweetness and loving-kindness."

Jessie began thinking ruefully of the many harsh things she had said to her brother, provoked by his really very trying habits of carelessness and forgetfulness.

"Herbert forgets things so often," she said.

"Yes, most boys do. And I don't mean to excuse them, for they certainly are as much under obligation to correct that fault as any other. But we must learn to forbear with one another in love, dear. When I was a girl, Harry, my brother, was quite as much a trial to me as Herbert is to you, for he had the same headlong, scatter-brain ways, but withal as loving and generous as Herbert always is. I remember one day he was going down town, and I specially desired him to take a note to one of my friends. It was to ask her to come right over to tell me about a hard lesson I was preparing for examination, in which I had little time to spare. How vexed I was when at the last moment he rushed out of the house in his usual hasty manner, and a few minutes afterward I saw that he had left my note behind."

"Just like Herbert," said Jessie.

"I was more angry with him than I would like to tell you now. I had to go myself, and reached my friend's just after she had gone out for the afternoon. I think that if I had had a little time my ugly feeling toward him would have cooled. But just as I was settled again to my puzzling examples he appeared at the door

with a bright face, entirely forgetful of my grievance against him, holding something behind him.

"Guess what I've got," he said.

"His unconsciousness aroused my anger anew, and I poured it out upon him, without restraint, using, I believe, every hateful word I could think of. All the brightness went out of his face as he listened quietly until I had finished, and then, without a word in reply, turned and went away."

"It was not until the next day, when I was in a pleasant humor, that he came to me, saying he was sorry for having disappointed me, and explaining why he ran away in such haste. 'I just caught a glimpse of Mr. Bray, the old florist from Hillsdale,' he said. 'He had a load of plants, and I ran a race after him to get you one of these, for, as he only comes once in the season, I knew it would be my last chance.'

"The dear fellow had heard me speak of a rare plant I wanted, and had spent all his pocket-money to get it for me as a surprise. You can easily imagine my shame and humiliation. I have thought of the little incident many a time since when tempted to hasty words or actions."

"But, Aunt Lucy, how can we help speaking angrily when people are so provoking?"

"Only through the grace of Christ, dear. Even King David had to pray: 'Keep my tongue from evil and my lips from speaking guile!' Our little member, the tongue, is the hardest of all to manage, and we are old that no man can tame it—only its great Maker can hold it in check. I am sure, dear, with a caressing pat on the little girl's head, 'that you will be ready to forgive Herbert by the time he comes back.'

Jessie still felt doubtful about it as she saw some of her friends going by with their skates, and longed to join them. But she took her skid, and succeeded in having such a merry time that before she reached home she had almost forgotten her vexation, and had to think twice before she could recall why she had been so angry with Herbert.

"I wonder why he doesn't come home," said Aunt Lucy, an hour afterwards, as the winter twilight began to close in.

Jessie watched from the window in growing uneasiness as she perceived her aunt's anxiety. In the quiet waiting there came into her mind after lines of a poem she had often heard read:

"So many little faults we find,
We see them, for no blind
Is love. We see them, but if you and I
Perhaps remember them some by and by.
They will not be
Faults then—grave faults—for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way,
We will be patient while we may."

The darkness grew deeper as she still watched—watched until the quiet was broken, not by Herbert's light step and cheery shout, but by the tramp of men who carried him. The sled on which he had been sliding had come into a violent collision with a passing sleigh, and Herbert had been seriously injured.

Many days passed before any promise of recovery was held out, and Jessie never forgot the time in which she waited to learn whether it had been ordered that she and her brother should no longer walk together along the way which she had so often shadowed by her evil temper and uncontrolled speech. And in what fervency of thanksgiving she remembered that her latest words to Herbert had not been the angry ones she had been so ready to utter.

"Days change so many things, yes, hours.
We see so differently in sun and showers.
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light,
We may be patient, for we know
There's such a little way to go."

—Interior.

A Fight with a Swordfish.

Not long ago, the chief officer of the United States fishing steamer Albatross was asked to obtain a good specimen of the Xiphias Gladius (swordfish) for the National Museum at Washington. A gentleman who was in the long-boat at the time of the adventure thus describes it:

"We rowed nearly half a mile toward the projecting fin, a sailor in the bow, harpoon in hand, ready to spear the unsuspecting fish as soon as we were near enough. Just as the harpoon was hurled the fish made a dive, and barely escaped his death, for the harpoon went true to the mark, but the fish had gone. Another was seen in the distance on the port side.

"The boat spun rapidly away under the strong strokes of the oars, and we neared the razor-like fin. The sailor stood in the bow until we were nearly upon the fish, and then, just as it turned, as if in idle curiosity to see what the great moving shadow meant, he hurled a spear, and the next moment the huge fish sprang from the water, and with a furious twist, tried to shake out the iron so firmly imbedded in its body.

"So great was the effort that it fell upon its side with a crash, and for a second was still. Then, with terrific plunges, dashing through the water with tremendous force, the fish disappeared from sight. The line rushed out so rapidly that we could not follow it as it swayed to and fro, making the water fly like rain. If the rope had been tied it would have snapped like twine.

"About fifty feet of the rope had gone out, when six of the sailors managed to get a fair hold on the line, and matched their strength against that of one fish. I never saw six individuals jerked around in a more vivacious manner. Now the swordfish would land them all together in a heap, then slacken up and take them unawares, throwing them into the bottom of the boat with a force that the sailors did not seem to enjoy.

"At times it would seem that all six must go overboard, and, indeed, I believe they only saved themselves and the rest of us from a good wetting by letting go the rope entirely. This sort of fun was kept up for about fifteen minutes, when the fish perceptibly weakened, and the long rushes to the right and left grew feebler and feebler, until they ventured to haul in. At last the fish was alongside, and the sailors sat panting on their seats, not anxious to try again. The monster was nine feet six inches long."—*Interior*.

How Camphor is Made.

Camphor is made in Japan in this way: After a tree is felled to the earth, it is cut into chips, which are laid in a tub over a large iron pot partially filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and heating the chips generates oil and camphor. Of course, the tub with the chips has a closely fitting cover. From this cover a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with bamboo connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes to allow the water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. The compartment is supplied with a straw layer, which catches and holds the camphor in crystals in deposit as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs, and is ready for market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.

The Tools of Animals.

Animals do not know enough to make their own tools, as man can, and God has given them ready-made ones. The tail of the fish is his sculling oar. He moves it first on one side and then the other, using his fins as balances to guide his motion. If the fish moves fast and wants to stop, he straightens out his fins just as the rower of a boat does his oars.

A man makes a tool for drilling wood, but the woodpecker has a drill in his own bill, and when he drills holes in the trees in search of food, you can hear the click of his tool just as you would the man's. This drill of the woodpecker's has another tool inside, a sort of insect catcher. On the end is a bony thorn with sharp teeth like barbs on a fish-hook. As he works and finds an insect, he opens the drill and sends out this barbed tongue, and draws it into his mouth.

Some animals have tools to dig with. The hen digs for herself and her chickens. The pig uses his snout and roots away under the mud. The elephant uses his strong tusks, and the queer underground galleries of the mole are made with the heavy claws with which he plows and digs. The woodchuck too is a great digger. His hind feet are shovels to dig the hole where he lives, and the beaver uses his broad flat tail as the mason does his trowel, spattering and smoothing the mud with it, as he builds the walls of his cabin, while his sharp, powerful teeth are his saws, with which he gnaws off large branches of trees to build his dams. There is no limit to God's power in supplying the needs of the creatures He has made. —*Christian-at-Work*.

A Simple Barometer.

One of the simplest barometers is a spider's web. "Nature" says that when there is a prospect of rain or wind, the spider shortens the filaments from which its web is suspended, and leaves things in this state as long as the weather is variable. If the insect elongates its thread, it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive, it is a sign of rain, but if on the contrary it keeps at work during the rain, the latter will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather. Other observations have taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening, just before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful.

Where Diamonds are Polished.

One of the great industries of Amsterdam is the cutting and polishing of diamonds; and nearly all the finest diamonds in the world are brought here to be cut into shape. We will make a visit to one of the principal diamond establishments, and when we get there I think we shall be surprised to find a great factory, four or five stories high, a steam-engine in the basement, and fly-wheels, and leathern bands, and all sorts of whirling machinery in the different stories. On the very top floor the diamonds are finished and polished; and here we see skilful workmen sitting before rapidly revolving disks of steel, against which the diamonds are pressed and polished. It requires great skill, time and patience before one of these valuable gems is got into that shape in which it will best shine, and sparkle, and show its purity. Nearly half the diamonds produced in the world, the best of which come from Brazil, are sent to this factory to be cut and polished. Here the great Koh-i-noor was cut; and we are shown models of that and of other famous diamonds that were cut in these rooms.—*Frank R. Stockton, in "Personally Conducted," in St. Nicholas for October*.

It is just as easy to cultivate the acquaintance of your mercies as your miseries, and it is a great deal pleasanter for your enjoyment; just as it is a great deal pleasanter to be introduced to your friends than your enemies.

Pleasantries.

A man can express his feelings and still send them by mail.

"Pray, Brother A., what is the reputation of Mr. B. in your parish?" "Well, sir, all I can say is, that such is the estimation of Mr. B. among us that when I read from the pulpit that passage in the Psalms, 'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright,' the eyes of the whole congregation are not turned to that part of the gallery where Mr. B. sits."

Anxious Chicago Father (to friend—) "I fear that my son will never amount to anything." "I heard," the friend consolingly replied, "that he had written a magnificent criticism on the School of American Realism." "Oh, yes, he did that, but he just sold a cow for ten dollars when he might just as well have got ten and a quarter."—*Arkansas Traveller*.

A candidate for priest's orders preaching his extempore trial sermon before Bishop Tait and Dean Stanley, in his nervousness began stammering: "I will divide my congregation into two—the converted and the unconverted." This proved too much for the bishop's sense of humor, and he exclaimed, "I think, sir, as there are only two of us, you had better say which is which."

"Catching a Tartar," says the antiquarian Grose, "comes from the story of the Irish soldier, serving in the Austrian army. During a battle with the Turks, he cried out to an officer that he had caught a Tartar! 'Bring him here,' was the prompt order. 'Shure an' he won't come!' replied the Irish captor. 'Then come along yourself,' exclaimed the officer, impatiently. 'Faith, your honor, I can't. He won't let me!' Hence in 'catching a Tartar' it is obvious that you have taken another in only to get caught yourself.

THE MESSENGER.

Rev. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., Editor-in-Chief.

Rev. D. B. LADY,

Rev. C. S. GERHARD,

Rev. J. S. KIEFFER, D. D.,

SYNDICAL EDITORS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the Office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscript.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving Day was marked by a general suspension of business and the gathering of families around the festive board. Churches were open, and, in many cases, different congregations united in the same service.

A Difficult Problem.

The Pan-Anglican Synod, which is to meet in July next, will have a difficult problem to solve. According to the London *Spectator* a deputation of English Bishops has been sent to Austria to see if a fusion cannot be brought about between the Old Catholics and the Anglican Church. Dr. Dollinger is said to be favorable to the scheme. The difficulty on the part of the Old Catholics is that they have no Bishop and cannot expect the succession through the Roman Church. It appears that they would be willing to accept the ordination of the English Church as valid. But then there are doctrinal differences in the way. If our memory is right Dr. Dollinger and others broke away from Rome upon such issues as the Papal infallibility and the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. They still hold to the central doctrine of the mass. The English deputation is to examine into the belief and ritual of the Old Catholics in order to determine whether the union is feasible. The decision will be looked for with interest by many outside of the English Church. It will help to determine how much doctrinal truth can be bridged over in the interest of Apostolic succession.

Post-Office Rules.

Postmaster Harry of Philadelphia has made the announcement, that Postal money orders may be deposited in banks like National Bank Notes, and settlements made through Clearing Houses. The convenience of this, or the necessity for it may be confined to large cities where it is almost impossible for a post-office to handle the business without largely increased force, but it will be found convenient to many. Along with this comes an order for the enforcement of the law prohibiting any envelope or wrapper upon third class matter from passing through the mails if it has anything like an advertisement upon it. A man, for instance, may have his name upon the envelope, but is not permitted to add to it his profession without paying full letter postage. No device and nothing that advertises a man's business or gives any information in regard to it can be printed upon the outside. This will apply to much of the matter that has hitherto gone through the mails without challenge and the rule until understood will be likely to cause delays and confusion. It is thought, however, that the law will be liberalized at the approaching session of Congress.

A Significant Letter.

Prince Napoleon has written a remarkable letter to Baron Dufour, who recently threatened to introduce a bill for the impeachment of President Grevy. He says:

"It is impossible that public opinion, thoroughly aroused as it is, should not break open the doors of the Elysee. The Executive power is vacant. French democracy is swamped by Parliamentary anarchy. Contagion is spreading to the army, to the judiciary, to every branch of the administration of the country. What the nation wishes and demands is a strong Government, with all its powers emanating from the people, and this the nation will have sooner or later. This is not the first time that France has been weighed down with corruption and shame. But she always emerged intact. Do not, however, put your trust in any candidate who is ready to buy the suffrages of the Royalists through mysterious means and dishonorable bargains. Believe, my dear Dufour, that however disheartened the country may be by so many scandals, it does not wish to return to monarchy. For

whatever mask it puts on, it will be a defiance thrown at the national sovereignty, and this hybrid royalty will be swept away by the first assault of universal suffrage. France will recover from her present difficulties, and that, too, without recourse to dictatorship or coups de force."

This is exactly the kind of talk that Napoleon III. used in attaining to the presidential chair of the French Republic, which position he, by ingenious tactics, changed into a throne. Plon-Plon's letter looks as if he were proposing himself as President Grevy's successor.

Almost too Cool.

Next to holocausts of human beings in tenement houses, theatres, wrecked trains of cars and ships at sea, the mind of man is most appalled by the burning of dumb brutes in stables and other places of confinement. The last shudder of the kind was called forth by the destruction of Barnum's menagerie at Bridgeport, Conn., on the night of the 21st inst. The escape of the wild beasts amidst the roaring of the flames was terrifying. The spirit of the age is illustrated by the fact that before the building went down the agents of the imperturbable showman were arranging for a lot of new attractions and enlarged winter quarters at some point which will afford better railroad facilities. Mr. Barnum himself says he read the despatch at 2 o'clock, A. M., was asleep again in a few minutes and did not awake until daylight, although he estimates his loss at \$700,000, with an insurance of only \$55,000. He says that he is a Universalist, and that his wife thinks he does not care much about fires in this world or the next. Some of this talk sounds more like heathen stoicism than Christian philosophy.

Which is the Meanest?

An exchange speaks of Rev. J. S. Bayne, pastor of the Gothic Church in Portland, Conn., as a man of remarkable "staying powers." It says:

"Two years ago the members of the church took it into their heads that they would like a new pastor, and reduced Mr. Bayne's salary from \$1,500 to \$1,200 as a gentle reminder that his services were no longer required. The pastor bore the reduction patiently, and showed no signs of moving. The salary was then reduced from \$1,200 to \$950, but still Mr. Bayne remained. Then they reduced his salary to \$800, which was barely enough to live on, but the pastor did not complain. He seemed just as happy as when he was receiving \$1,500 a year. Finally the parishioners asked him to resign, but still Mr. Bayne sticks, and has thus far made no answer."

This is perhaps a case that represents many others, and since the name of the minister is given it is well that the name of the congregation is given also. It is hard to see how a man of self-respect can "stick" under such circumstances, and yet heroic principle may call for the sacrifice. Some of the best men in the world have triumphed through just such endurance. It is often possible for a few monied men to run a minister out, by the starvation process. Indeed this is an approved way of getting rid of an old servant however faithful he may have been. But the people who do this are meaner than the man who is called to suffer from want and reproach.

If the proposed new pastor had anything to do with the attempt to force Mr. Bayne out, it is more than likely that the "Gothic Church of Portland" will serve him in the same way. It is the easiest thing in the world for ministers to fire off boomerangs, that will jump back and strike those who expected to destroy others. If any brother is disposed to do this the proper advice is "Don't." Your time will come as surely as chickens come home to the roost.

Beautiful Cards.

Raphael Tuck & Sons, of No. 298 Broadway, New York, have just issued some of the most beautiful Christmas and New Year's cards we have ever seen.

We feared that ingenuity had almost exhausted itself in this direction, but fresh devices and designs to remind one of the Saviour's Natal Day more especially, have sprung up like flowers in this Advent time. Their bloom and fragrance will be enjoyed by thousands of God's people, young and old.

The specimens before us are of great variety—single cards with angel faces, like unto those that sang over the manger; and radiant stars such as led the wise men to joys that could not be told; and scenes of the nativity and Scripture verses that

announce God's richest love to man; and booklets and packages, with every convenience for sending them out like doves bearing messages of "good will." Many people will open their casements and receive the missives, and be all the happier for them.

We have long regarded such cards as a precious boon to man. There have been thousands who could not afford an expensive gift, yet one of these little missives freighted with love has said, "I have been remembered, and the joy has centered in the Word made Flesh." From such a center, all human hope irradiates. Spread the light, ye redeemed ones, and rejoice with one another in Him, who became Man for us men and our salvation.

To Each His Own.

A Christian person needs to take thought for so many things that he ought to be specially thankful for any absolution from the necessity of taking thought. And there is much for which he need take no thought whatever. In particular, we are exempted from all anxiety or fear lest we may fail of obtaining aught that really and truly belongs to us. For one who is living in harmony with the will of God such failure is an absolute impossibility. For such a life there is no loss, no waste, no service rendered in vain. In the long run, every man shall have what is properly his. He need not go to it; it will come to him. It will come necessarily, infallibly, without any care, or anxiety, or effort on his part. The law which determines this is as immovable in its nature, and as infallible in its operation, as the law of gravitation, as the law which governs the recurrence of the tides or the rising and setting of the sun. How needless, as well as unworthy and low-minded, is the nervous fear lest we should eventually miss somewhat of that recognition and recompense to which we may be fairly and justly entitled. How profound a truth is hidden away in those words of our Saviour's in which He declares that whosoever shall give in His name, to one of His, even a cup of cold water, "shall in no wise lose his reward."

There is no losing of the reward. We need the calming, composing and comforting consciousness of this, whenever, in our weak and unworthy way, we are disposed to complain that we do not receive that to which we are entitled. We fret with a childish fretting because we fail to meet with recognition and appreciation. We chafe because our efforts seem to be without result. We grieve that our affection is wasted. We lament over "toil without recompense, tears all in vain." Whenever we are in this low mood, let us lift up our eyes to where the silent stars are going on their appointed way, and let us remember that we belong to a kingdom in which nothing misses and nothing even fails.

This is the lesson that is taught by certain beautiful lines, concerning the authorship of which some one recently inquired in the columns of *The Christian Union*. A friend calls our attention to the fact that they are by John Burroughs. We reproduce them here because of the beautiful truth which they so beautifully express:

"Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind nor tide nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time and fate,
For, lo! my own shall come to me. . .
I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.
The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time nor space, nor deep nor high,
Can keep my own away from me."

Aye, reader, see that thou stand "amid the eternal ways," everything depends on that. So long as thou standest there, the universe is back of thee; the stars in their courses shall fight for thee; nor shall any power be strong enough to keep thine own away from thee. J. S. K.

The Ladies' Plan.

It was fully explained by Dr. Thomas G. Apple in *THE MESSENGER* of October 19. This statement is made because many persons have become interested in this work during the last few weeks, and, not being specially interested in the matter when Dr. Apple's article appeared, passed it over without notice, and would now be glad to read just such an explanation as is found there. To all such we say, hunt up *THE MESSENGER* of October 19, and on the fourth page under the heading, "*The Ladies' Centennial*," will be found just

what you want to give you a clear idea of what is proposed in this "*Ladies' Plan*."

A great many people in the section of the State in which the writer lives, speak of the eastern part of Pennsylvania as the country "East of the Mountains." Years ago the mountains were the great barrier in the way of emigration to Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and, as such, impressed the minds of those passing over them most profoundly. This thought has passed to succeeding generations through the accounts of early hardships and privations to which they listened in childhood at the knees of parents and grandparents. Now, we are "west of the mountains," and perhaps it might be well to have a word from this outlying territory on the subject of this "*Ladies' Plan*."

There is, in the first place, very little criticism of the "*Plan*" itself among us. One minister began on that, as he told us a few weeks ago, but his wife soon brought him to a halt with the remark: "Mr. —, we are not asked for our judgment on this matter. We are asked to work." Her husband concluded his better half had the best half of the argument, and yielded the point at once. Perhaps he had tried to argue with the other side of the house before and "got left," as the boys say. At all events, he yielded the point as gracefully as possible, and meekly promised that he would come to time when the Ladies' got down to H—. And, by the way, we were given to understand, by the Lancaster ladies, who wrote "West of the Mountains" to our Ladies' on this subject, that the Hs., those who contribute \$1.00 each are to be, or at least may be, gentlemen. Dr. Apple did not mention that in his article. Certainly if the Ladies make up the other 7 letters which enter into this "*Plan*," the gentlemen ought to be willing to make up the eighth. That looks reasonable!

But as to the "*Plan*," we feel a little on this subject as Secretary Stanton is said to have felt about guns during the war. A number of officers were discussing in his presence the respective merits of various kinds of firearms. Stanton listened till they were through and then said he thought that victory did not depend as much on the gun as on the man that was behind the gun. So we think it is not so much the "*Plan*" that is important here. But success depends on the vim and energy and push and perseverance of the ladies who have fixed on and are operating this "*Plan*." Some of us remember the "*Dollar Plan*." But, no! we are not going to discuss that; only to say, that it failed simply because it did not have the inflexible pertinacity (in a good cause) of the ladies of the Church behind it. We are persuaded that if this "*Plan*" is rightly pushed by the ladies and if the gentlemen properly respond to their overtures, when they come to the letter H. the money will all be in the treasury in less than six months and we will all feel good over it, even including the pastor who was so effectually silenced by his wife.

But how is the plan working out there? Of course, ladies, that is the point. Excuse us for rambling away from it. You know it is the tendency of old age to become garrulous. Well, we cannot tell you much about the results so far, but there is plenty of fuss and flurry over it. Why, do you know, when our ladies meet now, the first question is no longer about health of the children, or the winter bonnet, or the latest style in wraps; but, after the osculatory exercise is over, the first thing is, "Are you a C.? or an E.? or a G.?" And then they begin, and there is chaos for awhile, and the letters of the alphabet do duty in a way they are altogether unaccustomed to; but order comes out at last and everything is made to look like plain sailing before the knot (of ladies) breaks up. Last week there was an installation; two weeks before that there was a Church work convention in one charge and a dedication in a neighboring one, "west of the mountains;" and at times the whole conversation was about the C.'s and the G.'s and the E.'s, &c. An outsider would probably have come to the conclusion that preachers and their ladies and the other ladies had suddenly forgotten their learning and had been compelled to go back to a study of their letters. But are they succeeding "west of the mountains?" We don't know. We are too much in the mix to tell. Old soldiers have often told us that frequently when a hard battle was fought they did not know, after it was over, whether they had whipped the enemy or been whipped by them. They would find

out a few days afterwards, when the Baltimore and New York papers were brought to camp. So we cannot tell. We are on the battle line. There is a great noise, a great deal of smoke. They say it is always so on the battle line after the first couple discharges. At Eddyville the enemy seems to be yielding. At Kittanning they have him on the run. At Curllsville the matter is still in some doubt. The fact is, it is too soon to say anything, but that they (the ladies and the enemy) are at it, and we hope they (the ladies) will come out of it with flying colors.

One word more. The burden of this work is comparatively light, so far as contributions are concerned, until the H. column is reached. We must be careful not to let it fail there. Get the H.'s the "*Plan*" calls for, by all means. Make up an H. of two or three or four persons if necessary; or get one man to become five or ten or twenty Hs. if you can. Whatever we do (I mean the ladies) we must get a full complement of Hs. L.

Communications.

Proceedings of Iowa Classis.

Iowa Classis met in annual sessions in the Reformed church, Wilton Junction, Iowa, September 21st, 1887, at 7.30 P. M. In the absence of the former President, the Stated Clerk called the Classis to order and preached the opening sermon. The Classical Sunday-school Convention met at the same place, the day previous, which brought the members of Classis to the place of meeting a day ahead of the meeting of Classis. This had the effect of bringing all the members promptly to the opening of the first session. Seven ministers and eight elders answered to the first roll call, leaving ministers absent and two charges unrepresented.

Organization.

Classis was organized by the election of Rev. R. R. Lackey, President, Rev. J. R. Lewis, Corresponding Secretary, while Rev. D. S. Fouse remains Stated Clerk and Treasurer. The number of elders present was very creditable, only two of the vacant charges being without lay representation. While the Classis was not as large as at some meetings in former years, all the members present set to work to do the business before them with becoming gravity and dispatch.

Absentees and Excuses.

Father Naille, who now resides at Lyons, in Clinton County, is in his 88th year, yet is hale and hearty, but on account of the sickness of his beloved wife he could not be present with the brethren. These two venerable people have lived together as man and wife for almost sixty-four years. Rev. Geo. Rettig, having met with an accident in which he had an arm broken, was also prevented from being present. Rev. Jacob Kuhn, who now resides in the Northwestern part of the State, on account of the great distance from the place of meeting, was excused. He was subsequently dismissed to the Ursinus Classis, as he has charge of a German field. Rev. W. A. Thorn, having resigned the Columbus Junction charge, had gone to Somerset, Ohio. He was also excused.

Parochial Reports.

All the pastors present read their parochial reports. These gave evidence of good work having been done during the year. There is plenty of hard work that should be done in the charges of Iowa Classis and, judging from the reports, the pastors are meeting the requirements of the case. The answers of the elders to the Constitutional questions gave additional evidence of the faithful pastoral work.

Vacant Charges.

When Classis met, it found six of its charges and mission fields without pastors. This cast a gloom over all present. Every one felt sad that so many of our fields should be vacant. A committee was appointed to whom were referred these vacant fields. This committee, with Rev. G. D. Gurley as chairman, made a report, providing for committees of supply and recommending such other action as was deemed necessary in order to have them supplied with pastors as speedily as possible. One of these charges, also vacant, being entirely German, was transferred to the Ursinus Classis. The earnest prayer of Classis was that the Lord of the harvest should send laborers into these fields. One has been supplied since the meeting of Classis—thus leaving vacant at this time four fields. Here are openings for some good, active, self-sacrificing young men. Have we not such in our Church who will take these fields and cultivate them?

Missions.

This is truly a missionary Classis. Six of its eleven charges are under the care of the Missionary Board. Classis felt much impressed with the great need of more missionary activity. Saturday evening was set apart for a Missionary meeting, which was spirited and interesting. The Classical Missionary Board was continued, as an advisory body to the Tri-Synodic Board under which the missions in this Classis now are. Classis rejoiced greatly in the fact that the Board had finally concluded to send to, or rather had found a man for, Sioux City. Rev. Frank Wetzel presented his credentials from the Northern Illinois Classis and was received and enrolled as a member of Iowa Classis, with a view of taking charge at Sioux City on Dec. 1st, 1887. May the Great Head of the Church bless Bro. Wetzel in the hard field of labor to which he has been called—because hard work indeed will be required of him.

Much additional business of a miscellaneous character was transacted, but as it is not of so much public interest we will not give it here. Rev. Lackey and his kind-hearted people entertained Classis right royally. The brother is doing a good work among this people. We wish him no harm at all, but we hope after all that he may not soon get a call elsewhere with a big salary attached. The

great changes have been a curse to Iowa Classis. Classis will meet next year with Rev. W. E. Shaley and his good people in the Boulder charge. The meetings of Classis were pleasant indeed, but if we are not greatly mistaken, the brethren all felt that the time had come, in the history of the Reformed Church West of the Mississippi, when we must have here a Theological School of some kind for the training of young men for the ministry. We cannot get a supply of ministers in any other way for our western fields. There is lacking a missionary spirit in our younger ministers which is inexplicable. It is next to impossible to get any considerable number of them to come West. We feel at times as if a little denominational pride would be a very good thing with many of our younger men. It would seem as if they should be anxious to see the Church of their fathers spread over this western land. We believe also that our Theological Professors might infuse more missionary enthusiasm into the theological students, if they were to try. We have quite a little missionary breeze annually after the meeting of the students from the different Theological Seminaries, but that is about the end of it. Let us hope for better things.

STATED CLERK.

Clarion Classis.

At a special meeting of Clarion Classis held in Nevins Memorial Reformed church, Clarion county, October 29th, 1887, Rev. Christian Gumbert was received from Virginia Classis. A call to Rev. C. Gumbert from the South Bend charge in Armstrong county was confirmed, and a committee, consisting of Revs. D. B. Lady, R. C. Bowling and S. T. Wagner, was appointed to install Rev. Gumbert. The installation took place on the 15th of November in the St. Jacob's church. All the members of the committee were present. An address was made on the office and powers of the ministry by the chairman. This was followed by an address to the pastor by Rev. Bowling, and this again by an address to the people by Rev. Wagner. After the addresses the installation took place, all the members participating. May the pastorate thus inaugurated be a long and successful one.

D. B. L.

Notes from the Proceedings of the "Synod of the Interior."

Pursuant to the authority of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, the ministers and delegate elders of Northern Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Wichita Classes assembled in St. Paul's Reformed church, Kansas City, Mo., the 29th day of September, 1887, at 7:30 P. M., in general convention, and to organize as a Synod.

Divine services were conducted by Rev. D. S. Fouse, of Iowa Classis, and Rev. A. Casselman, of Wichita Classis.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. D. S. Fouse from 2 Peter 1:4. The sermon was replete with the gospel of Christ. There was a marked absence of everything that savored of a compromise with worldliness in the work of the Church, and sounded the key-note of the line of gospel work within the bounds of the new Synod.

Organization.—After the sermon, Rev. D. S. Fouse, by appointment of General Synod, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. T. F. Stauffer, of Kansas Classis, was appointed secretary pro tem. After the calling of the roll of ministers and enrolling delegate elders, the organization was effected by the election of Rev. D. S. Fouse, president; Rev. T. F. Stauffer, stated clerk; Rev. S. Mease, D.D., corresponding secretary; Elder Henry Brown, treasurer.

Synod of the Interior.—The selection of a name was the occasion of earnest discussion, resulting finally in the above, which was made unanimous.

Rules of Order.—The Rules of Order of General Synod were adopted as the rules of Synod as far as applicable to the wants of Synod.

Reports and Documents.—Copies of Minutes of Classes, Minutes of Synods, communications, and a paper from the trustees of Wichita University, were received and referred to the proper committees.

Incorporation and Seal.—Articles of incorporation and form of a seal were reported by a special committee, upon the adoption of which the committee was instructed to have the same executed by the State of Kansas, and to secure the seal for use of Synod.

Missions.—The subject of missions elicited greater consideration than any other topic before Synod. Practically, the Synod is a Missionary Synod, and forms the dividing line between the East and the great West. Every thought expressed in the report of the Committee on Missions was prayerfully weighed. The sacred cause was earnestly commended to the Classes and congregations of Synod, urging increased activity and liberality therein. Synod believes that the missionary work of the whole church should be under General Synod's Board, and pledges its hearty co-operation to bring about this desire of General Synod as soon as practicable.

Classes and congregations are urged to organize missionary societies to carry forward the work of missions more effectively. The Tri-Synodic Board, and Ohio Synod's Board of Missions, are urgently requested to continue the present amount of support with additional funds, if possible, within the bounds of this Synod.

It is the sense of Synod that a Synodical Superintendent of Missions should be elected, who shall give his entire time to this work in the bounds of this Synod, and as much as possible centralize the work in the large cities.

Synod recommends to the Tri-Synodic Board to continue the office of the Missionary Superintendent, and make his territory commensurate with the territory of this Synod.

Synod also recommends that at least fifty cents per member be contributed by the churches within the bounds of Synod for the cause of Missions, and that all monies pass through the hands of Synod's Treasurer from the hands of the Classical Treasurers.

Wichita University.—This institution was received under the care of Synod as per request, and promised the hearty support so far as possible, but not to militate against the College of Northern Illinois.

Ministers and elders were requested to aid in the securing of students, to appeal to the

Christian liberality of the wealthy to endow professorships in the various departments of this institution, and as soon as possible Synod desires especially to see the Chancellorship endowed to which Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer has been elected by the trustees, and the incumbent of this chair be teacher of Theology and Philosophy.

Next Annual Meeting.—Synod will meet in general convention at Tipton, Iowa, on Thursday, October 25th, 1888, at 7:30 P. M.

Closing.—Synod closed its sessions October 3d, having spent the sessions throughout in harmony and good will, laboring for the glory of God and the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ.

T. F. STAUFFER, Stated Clerk.
Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29, 1887.

A Convention.

A very interesting Sunday-School and Church-work Convention was held at Jefferson, Frederick county, Md., Rev. N. H. Skyles, pastor, on Nov. 21st and 22d. Four sessions were held. Besides the pastor there were present Revs. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, M. L. Firor, S. L. Whitmore, S. M. Hench, T. F. Hoffmeier and A. D. Gring. The topics discussed were "Church Membership and its Duties," "The Christian Ministry," "Duties of Pastors, Elders and Deacons," "The True Idea of the Sunday-School," "How to Make the Sunday-School a Success," "Home Mission Work and its Needs," "The Needs of the Christian Ministry, as to Numbers and Qualifications," "Our Work in Japan." The last topic was taken up on Tuesday evening, when our missionary (Gring) held the attention of the audience, which crowded the church, for two hours or more, with an interesting talk on Japan and our mission work in that far-off land. The sessions of the Convention were all well attended, and regret was expressed that it did not continue longer.

T. F. H.

The Central Synod.

Central Synod has not only paid the obligation of \$500 for the purpose of sending and outfit of Bro. Schneider, but has overpaid nearly \$100. Some who had not promised sent their contributions, and others sent more than promised. It is gratifying to record this German Synod, which is heavily taxed with other enterprises, viz., the building of the mission-house in Wisconsin, etc., for promptness and cheerfulness in giving to our enterprises in Japan. We join, with the general expression of the remitters, in the prayer that the great Head of the Church will graciously watch over the voyagers, and bless our work in Japan, crowning it with abundant success to the glory of His name and the salvation of souls. Let the good work go on.

F. STRASSNER, Treasurer Central Synod.
Orville, O., Nov. 24, 1887.

Church News.

Stated Clerks of Classes and Pastors will oblige us by sending such items of News as will be of interest to the Church.

Our Own Church.

Pennsylvania.

Millersburg.—The holy communion was recently celebrated in all the churches of the Millersburg charge, of which Rev. Tilghman Derr lately became pastor. In every instance the services were very largely attended and the number of communicants also comparatively large. The offerings for Missions were as follows: Millersburg, \$7.30; Zion's, \$5.83; and David's, \$20.75. Very encouraging catechetical classes are being organized at Millersburg and in the David's congregation.

New Holland.—Recent church additions, by confirmation, to the New Holland charge, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, pastor, were: Salem or Heller's church, 9; Zeltenreich's, 6; Voganville, 2; of whom 7 received adult baptism. At Zeltenreich one was also received by certificate.

Bro. Gerhard has served this charge twenty years and a half, preached 2638 times, besides 562 funeral sermons; confirmed, 585; infant baptisms, 258; adult baptisms, 329; marriages, 550. He taught singing school four or five winters, was leader of the choir at New Holland seven years, during which time he not only drilled the choir regularly every week, but at times on Sunday assisted in singing the opening anthem before he entered the pulpit. Surely he has had an active and fruitful ministry.

Sellersville.—At the communions just held in the Sellersville charge 118 communed at Bridgetown, offering, \$31.12; 165 at Leidy's, offering, \$34.12; 138 at Sellersville, offering, \$30.60; 43 at Perkassie, offering, \$14.70. Total—461 communicants; offerings, \$110.54. Twenty-three were received by confirmation, of whom 14 received adult baptism.

Muddy Creek.—Rev. S. Schweitzer administered the Lord's Supper at Muddy Creek Reformed church, November 6th, to a large membership. There were 49 new members added the day previous. The church was jammed full of attentive hearers. The church is in a most prosperous condition.

S. S.

Weissport.—In view of the urgent need of money by the Board of Foreign Missions, the Zwingle Reformed Missionary Society of Weissport sent through its treasurer the sum of \$21 to the Board's treasurer. The Society at Weissport, Rev. J. E. Freeman, pastor, has lately increased in membership, and is doing well.

Maryland.

Burkittsville.—The first monthly meeting of the Missionary Society of the Burkittsville congregation of the Reformed church, was held last Sunday evening. The following programme was observed on the occasion: Hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," Reading of the 115th Psalm and prayer by Rev. H. W. Hoffmeier; Order of business, Reading of Minutes, &c.; Address by Rev. N. H. Skyles; Recitation, "Pity the Heathen," by Elmer Wetnight; Music, solo, "Raise me, Jesus, to Thy bosom," by Miss Julia Welck; Recitation, "Mites," by Master C. L. Eckstein; Singing, "Little Workers," by

Mary Comfort and Mamie Brandenburg; "Your Mission," by Miss Venie Karn; Selections from the "Missionary Herald and Christian World," by Rev. H. W. Hoffmeier; Dialogue, "Our Young Solicitors," by Mattie Crone, Sallie Comfort and Julia Beatty; solo, "Rest in Heaven," by Mrs. Charles House; Recitation, "Little Katie, the Orphan," by Maud S. Eckstein; Solo and duet, "Calvary," by Miss Minnie Roelky and Miss Sarah Colliflower; Reading, "The Child's Song," by Edward Hillary; Singing by the choir; Gathering of Contributions; Lord's Prayer, Doxology and Benediction.

This programme was well rendered, and was listened to with marked attention by the large audience present. The society starts out on its career under very auspicious circumstances, having already 64 members out of a membership in the congregation of only about 120. The only regret at this very interesting meeting of the pastor, which prevented him from being present. It is hoped that he may soon be restored to his usual health and be able to prosecute his labors among his people.

H. W. H.

West Virginia.
Shepherdstown.—The fall communion services at Shepherdstown and Kearneysville, W. Va., Rev. B. F. Baumann, pastor, were of more than usual interest. At the latter place a mission was held from the 23d to the 30th ult., when the pastor was assisted at different times by Revs. J. A. Hoffheins and C. Clever. Though the week was attended with inclement and unfavorable weather there was fair attendance and much interest manifested. It was gratifying to observe some fruit from the seed sown,—that several heads of families resolved to serve the Lord and receive His rite of baptism and confirmation. The Children's Day services in this charge were occasions of much joy and profit. The Zwingle Missionary Society of Shepherdstown will hold its 3d anniversary on the 20th inst., with an interesting programme.

Iowa.

Coneville.—This charge, composed of Coneville and Lone Tree congregations, has been vacant over a year. Rev. J. H. Buser is the founder of the charge, and has been, we believe, its only pastor. Coneville is a village station on I. C. R. and N. Lone Tree is a village of free hundred on Muscatine Division of Rock Island system. (This odd name arose from a solitary tree on the prairie visible from Iowa City, sixteen miles distant.) The section is a garden spot for agriculture situated between the Iowa and Cedar rivers, near their junction. Lone Tree has a large fine church, but the church edifice at Coneville burned two years ago, and is not as yet rebuilt. The membership is reported at eighty. The Scotch Presbyterian element forms a large part of the membership. Some confusion arose in the charge last summer by a minister serving Lone Tree and Coneville refusing to accept. The occasion of the difficulty no longer exists, but the feeling has not entirely passed away. Revs. Gurley and Lackey, a committee of Classis, recently visited the field. B. personal effort in visiting families, and public preaching, they endeavored to rally the congregations to united action in calling and supporting a pastor. While some discouraging features are manifest, there presented itself also opportunity for great usefulness to a competent, earnest pastor. We hope many may come into, and a faithful shepherd, in the charge.

Sioux City.—Rev. F. Wetzel, writing from Sioux City, says: My address is changed from Dakota, Ill., to 913 West 7th street, Sioux City, Iowa. I assist us in our work I ask the pastors and members of the Reformed church to give me the name and address of any person or persons who have moved from the bounds of their charges into or near Sioux City, Iowa.

Nebraska.

Humboldt.—Harvest home services were held in Hope congregation on Sunday, November 6th. Rev. W. Bonekemper, of Sutton, preached an able sermon from Gen. 32: 10. In the afternoon missionary services were held, when Rev. J. G. Steinert and Rev. Scheurle addressed the congregation. In the evening Rev. Edmund Erb, of Lincoln, preached in the English language. The collection was \$30. The congregation (mission) numbers twelve families.

On Monday, November 7th, a special meeting of Nebraska Classis was held in the church, and a new congregation, which was recently organized at Sutton, taken into bounds of Classis.

J. G. STEINERT.

Notice.

The General Synod's Sunday-school Board will meet in Christ Reformed church, Altoona, Pa., November 29th, 1887, at 7:30 P. M. The members of the Board are: Revs. C. S. Gerhard, J. I. Good, D. D., J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., D. B. Lady, E. R. Willard, A. E. Baichly, A. E. F. Schade, C. F. Kriete and A. E. Dahلمان.

C. S. GERHARD, Chairman.

A Cook Wanted.

A cook is wanted for Bethany Orphans' Home. For information, address Rev. Thos. M. Yundt, Superintendent, Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa.

Acknowledgments.

The Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows of Reformed Church in U. S.

Receipts from Sept. 27th to Nov. 21st, 1887.
From Rev. Simon S. Miller, treas. Maryland Cl., as follows—Evan. Ref. ch., Frederick, 100.00; Mrs. James M. Hood, 50.00; Woodberry Mission, 10.00; Middletown ch., 14.95; Mechanistown ch., 9.54.
From Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, D.D., treas. Mercersburg Cl., as follows—Waynesboro chge, 20.00; Mercersburg chge, 20.74; Shippensburg, 10.10; First church, Chambersburg, 10.00; Ref. church, London, 5.63; St. Thomas chge, 5.00; Greencastle, 3.35.
From Rev. W. K. Zieher, D.D., treas. of Gettysburg Cl., as follows—First Ref. ch., Hanover, 65.00; Jefferson chge, 2.50.
From I. G. Gerhart, treas. of Thobicon Cl., as follows—Rev. J. Kehm, 20.00; Rev. J. G. Dengler, 15.00; Rev. D. Rothrock, 12.50; Rev. N. Z. Snyder, 10.00; Rev. A. F. Ziegler, 6.00; Rev. M. H. Mill, 3.20.
From Rev. T. O. Stem, treas. of East Pa. Cl., 3d Street Ref. ch., Easton, Pa., 40.00.
From Elder B. Schmitt, Woodstock, Va., 20.00.

From Dr. J. E. Kerschner, St. Stephen's cong., F. and M. College, 14 00
From Rev. A. J. Heller, M. Zion chge, 10 23
From interest on Lerch bequest, 2 16
\$475 00

Revs. I. M. Motter, J. C. Bowman and H. M. Kieffer have been made life members by contributing for each \$65.00.

SIMON S. MILLER, Treasurer of Society.
Boonsboro, Md., Nov. 21st, 1887.

Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa.

Received from Moses Hess (C. G. F.), \$2 50

Thankfully received, C. G. Gross, Treasurer.
3716 Haverford Ave., Phila., Pa.

A LIBERAL OFFER. 'THE MESSENGER' TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS.

We will send THE MESSENGER to any one whose name is not on our list—from Oct. 1st to 31st of Dec., 1887, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. This is a trial offer. It is liberal. Will not every reader of THE MESSENGER see that he or she will secure a new Subscriber for the six months—with the hope that after a trial of it for that time it will continue its visits? Work for the increased circulation of your Church Paper!

ADDITIONAL OFFER. TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

"THE MESSENGER"
From Now until 31st of December, 1888, for \$2.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.
ADDRESS:
Reformed Church Publication Board,
907 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PLEASE NOTICE
TAG ON YOUR PAPER
AND IF YOU ARE INDEBTED FOR
SUBSCRIPTIONS,
REMIT
WITHOUT DELAY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE IN
ADVANCE.

SUPPLIES FOR CHRISTMAS, 1887.

We offer a new Service for Christmas, with music, designed for permanent use, entitled, "Order of Worship for Christmas," at 100 copies \$4.50 postpaid; single copy, 5 cts. postpaid.

Also Service No. 1—Whitmer's—per 100, \$3. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6, per 100, \$2 each. Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 9, with music (reduced price), \$4. Postage on all 50 cents extra. Full set of ten sent for 25 cents, postpaid. We are also able to supply, in any quantity, services and annuals, with carols, published by Emma Pitt, Asa Hull, J. J. Hood, Biglow & Main, and others. Sample copies, 5 cents each.

Hymn Books, all kinds and styles; Bibles in variety; miscellaneous books suitable for gifts at reasonable prices; and Christmas Cards in quantities.

Send in orders in good time. Address,

Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALMANACS for 1888.

The Eastern Almanac for 1888 is now ready for distribution.

It is an interesting annual—surpassing the issues of other years. Its pages are filled with matters of interest to the whole Church—presenting principally the Church work claiming our attention at this time—Home and Foreign Missions.

Its pages contain also portraits of men that have been and are prominent in the Church, and pictures of some of the churches that have been recently erected.

It is, in fact, worthy of circulation throughout the whole Church—covering the work of Missions within our bounds as a Church—East and West. Every family should have one.

It will be sent at the usual rates:

100 Copies,	\$5.00
50 "	2.75
12 "	.75
Single Copy, Postpaid,	.12

When to be sent by mail 18 cents per dozen must be added for every dozen ordered.

THE WESTERN ALMANAC Supplied at the same rates as noted above.

GERMAN ALMANAC.

We can also fill orders for the German Almanac at the usual rates.

12 Copies,	95 cts.
Postage, 16 cts.	
Single Copy, Postpaid,	12 cts.

Address,
Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Business Department

REV CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

\$2.00 a year, in advance, postage included. Six copies to one address for one year, \$10.00.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, unless orders are sent direct to the Publication Office, at least two weeks before the time subscribed for expires, and all arrears are paid.

The publishers will not be responsible for notice given to an agent or postmaster.

When arrears for more than a year are due, they are collected through a solicitor.

The date appended to the subscriber's name on the slip pasted on each paper, indicates the day and year to which he has paid.

Renewals should be made, if possible, before the date transpires. If two issues are allowed to be sent after that time, and a notice to discontinue is then received, the subscriber will be charged for the six months commenced.

Remittances should be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter, and to be made payable to the order of the Reformed Church Publication Board.

Should you remit, and on examining the label on your paper you do not find the proper credit given after two weeks have elapsed, please inform us by postal, so that any failure to reach us may be discovered, or any mistake or omission may be corrected.

We do make mistakes sometimes, and we want the aid of pastors, agents and all interested, in correcting them.

Communications for the paper, to insure prompt insertion, should be addressed to "The Messenger."

NEW & OLD BOOKS.

We would call attention to the following books that have been recently published, and are for sale by us at the prices named, postpaid:

Historic Manual of the Reformed Church in the U. S., Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D.D.,	\$1 50
The Substantial Philosophy, Rev. J. I. Swander, D.D.,	\$1 50
Letters to Boys and Girls about the Holy Land and the First Christmas, Rev. Theodore Appel, D.D.,	.75
Lord's Portion, Rev. H. Harbaugh, D.D.,	.25
Paper, Muslin,	.30
Service Book & Hymnal, Rev. W. F. Lichtner, Plain Muslin, Red Edges,	.25
Red Edges,	.40
A Treatise on Baptism, Rev. J. J. Leberman,	.60
Recollections of College Life, Rev. Theodore Appel, D.D.,	1.25
Beginnings of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the U. S., Rev. Theodore Appel, D.D.,	.50
Paper, Muslin,	.75
A Child's Life of Christ, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D.,	1.00
The Gospel Call, Book of Sermons by Rev. J. K. Millett, deceased; edited by Rev. C. S. Gerhard,	1.50
History and Doctrines of the Reformed Church, by Rev. J. H. Good, A Tract, 50 Copies,	1.00
100 "	2.00
300 "	5.00
Directory of Worship, Muslin, Imitation Morocco,	.75
Imitation Morocco,	1.25
Young Parson,	1.25
OLD BOOKS AT REDUCED RATES.	
Way-side Gleanings, by Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., former price, \$1.25,	.60
Christological Theology, Rev. H. Harbaugh, D.D., Single Copy,	.05
Dozen,	.50
Address,	
Reformed Church Pub. Board,	
907 ARCH STREET,	
Philadelphia, Pa.	

A LIBERAL OFFER.
To and for NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
"THE MESSENGER" and a good book, the retail price of which is \$1.25, for \$2.00 Cash.

By reason of having an extra supply of the book named we are enabled to make the following offers:

1. To any one as a new subscriber sending us \$2.00 cash, we will send THE MESSENGER for one year and a copy of "Way-side Gleanings in Europe," by Rev. B. Bausman, D.D., postpaid.

2. To any one sending us the name of a new subscriber and \$2.00 cash, we will send a copy of the same, postpaid.

Address,
Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 ARCH STREET,
Philadelphia.

THE DIRECTORY OF WORSHIP.

A new edition of the Directory of Worship has just been issued. They can be had at present only in two styles of binding, and hereafter at the following prices, fixed by the General Synod's Committee:

Muslin,	.75
Imitation,	1.35
Directory of Worship and Hymns for the Reformed Church, Embossed, plain, bound together,	\$1.50

All postpaid, with the usual discount to the trade, and when ordered in large quantities.

Congregations wishing to introduce them will be allowed a special price for introduction—to continue for six weeks.

All orders to be addressed to
Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Miscellaneous.

Chrysanthemums.

BY CHARLES H. A. ESLING.

"Hurt not the earth, hurt not the seas,"
Of old the Orient angel cried
To the four heavens; "hurt not the trees,
Until the saints be signified."

So unto the Storm Spirits' might
Cries out the angel of the flowers,
"Strike not with wintry, wasting blight
The earth, the sea, the verdant bowers,

Until sweet Flora's latest-born,
In Autumn's changeful furnace tried,
Have heaven's varied livery worn
As scions of All-Hallowtide."

For surely unto them is given
In timeliest mission to portray
The glories of the court of heaven,
With all its manifold array.

Lo! here the martyrs crimson clad,
The confessors in gold bedight,
The penitents in purple sad,
The virgins in their fleecy white.

And there, like good Saint Francis' friars,
In hoods of shaded brown, we see
The mendicant *fioretto* choirs,
Poor Clares of Lady Poverty.

How in their glory they rejoice
And wave aloft their ferial palms,
While with vaticinating voice
They breathe anon their scented psalms.

And thus with mystic pomp and state
Our earth, from Nature-worship won,
To dreams of heaven they dedicate,
—An ancient floral Pantheon.

Sweet cheerers of the dying year,
The last to tread Time's summer stage,
In you not only we revere
The heroes of Faith's golden age,

But also that elected band
For whose blest sake shall shortened be
Time's last great trial, as Winter's hand
Most surely is withheld for ye.

For when the sun from heaven shall drop,
And earth ablaze—a parching scroll—
'Tis then God's grandest saints shall prop
His Church with brightest deed and dole.

So, called of the eleventh hour
From out Vocation's waiting mart,
You, equal in reward and power
With those who bore the lengthier part

'Mid heats and burdens of the day:
The violet meek, the queenly rose,
The lily, in her white array,
With these shall ye seek like repose.

With all earth's fairest, brightest, best,
In peace shall rest your humbler heads,
Your souls exhale as incense blest,
Your seed rejoice in frozen beds.

—Catholic Standard.

Selections.

Those who would not eat the forbidden
fruit, should not come near the forbidden
tree.

What Dr. Arnold said about the class of
young men who professed their sentimental
admiration of virtue, applies as well to
older persons: "Commend me to those who
not only love God, but who also hate the
devil."

There are small things, in daily life,
In which I may obey,
And thus may show my love to Thee,
And always—every day—
There are some little, loving words,
Which I for Thee may say.

—Selected.

For the few who labor as their Lord would
have them, the mercy needs no seeking and
their wide home no hallowing. Surely
goodness and mercy shall follow them all
the days of their life; and they shall dwell
in the house of the Lord forever.—*Ruskin*.

If sorrow could ever enter heaven, if a
sigh could be heard there, or if a tear could
roll down the cheek of a saint in light, it
would be for lost opportunities, for time
spent in neglect of God and duty, which
might have been spent for the divine glory.
—*Peyson*.

Personal.

President Seelye, of Smith College, North-
ampton, Mass., is considered by many peo-
ple the most polished and eloquent pulpit
orator in New England. His voice has some-
what failed him of late, however, for public
speaking.

Professor Drummond, the bright young
Scotchman who has been making a visit to
some of the leading American colleges, says
that to him their most remarkable feature is
"their Christian tone." Their general atmo-
sphere, he says, is Christian. "They are re-
ligious institutions."

M. Meissonier was told the other day that
a friend had sprained his ankle. "Lucky
man!" he exclaimed, "if I could have only
broken both my legs, and had my thumb
free, how happy I should be. I could make
some attempt to paint in my bed. But not to
be able to paint at all! I would willingly
give everything I possess in this world for the
use of my right thumb!"

Whenever a prominent man has two given
names, the English papers take pleasure in
dropping the first and using the second in
full. In accordance with this practice, a

provincial English paper recently informed
its readers that "Mr. Marshall De Pew,
who has for some time been the efficient
President of the Central New York State, is
now understood to be a prominent candidate
for the Presidency of all the other United
States of the American Government."

Another story is related concerning Em-
peror William's economic habits. On a re-
cent cold morning his servant brought him
his military cloak which he had worn for
many years. He put it on, looked into the
glass, and remarked that the collar ought to
be renewed, as it seemed faded. The at-
tendant suggested it would perhaps be better
to get a new cloak, whereupon the Kaiser
replied: "What are you thinking of? The
cloak is good enough. I have not even
worn it as long as a good cloak has to serve
for recruits."

The titles of the King of Burmah include:
The King of Kings; The Cause of the Pre-
servation of All Animals; the Regulator of the
Seasons; the Absolute Master of the Ebb
and Flow of the Sea; Brother to the Sun,
and King of the Four and Twenty Umbrellas.
In the matter of titles, those of the royal
house of Burmah are not in the first rank,
for the titles of the King of Achem are far in
advance. He is styled "Sovereign of the
Universe, whose body is as luminous as the
sun; whom God created to be as accomplish-
ed as the moon at her plenitude; whose
eye glitters like the Northern star; a king
as spiritual as a ball is round—who, when
he rises, shades all his people—from under
whose feet a sweet odor is wafted," etc., etc.

Science and Art.

A shoemaker in Bingen has invented a
water velocipede, with which he has made
successful trial trips.

Bessemer's steel patents have brought
him in \$5,385,000 in royalties, besides what
he has realized from sales of the metal, and
his partners in the business have made for-
tunes.

"Bluestone" dissolved in water will black-
en the surface of sheet zinc so that it will not
rub off. Wetting the surface of the zinc and
rubbing the bluestone over it will have the
same effect.

The "Builder and Wood-Worker" points
out that the color of the mortar used with
different colors of bricks is sadly neglected.
The effect of pointing red brick-work with
white mortar is bad. Furnace ashes and
lime will produce a dark mortar, while a red
tone may be obtained by mixing with the
lime pounded red brick or red tile. Cheap
mineral color will produce any desired color
for pointing.

It is claimed that a very bright surface,
which resembles a mother-of-pearl finish,
may be given to paper by pursuing the fol-
lowing directions: A very concentrated cold
solution of salt is mixed with dextrine, and
a thin coating of the fluid laid on the surface
of the paper by means of a broad, soft brush.
It is then allowed to dry. The most advan-
tageous salts are sulphate of tin, sulphate of
magnesia and acetate of soda. It is neces-
sary for the paper to be sized first, or it will
absorb the liquid and prevent crystalline
formations.

The welding or soldering of metals by the
use of electricity is a novel process, interest-
ing alike for its novelty and the possibilities
which it suggests. As yet the range of its
employment is limited, for reasons which
may be partly surmised, but cannot be fully
and definitely known at this distance and
time. At La Chapelle the electric welding
shop is devoted to the manufacture of air-
tight metal tanks and casks, and iron garden
furniture as well. It is claimed for the pro-
cess that it cannot only be employed in weld-
ing metals, but can also be used for piercing
or drilling, riveting, and cutting; and it is
particularly pointed out that it can be applied
to the welding of copper and iron tubes, and
the attaching of the rail saddles to metal
cross-ties on railroads.

Items of Interest.

The largest university is Oxford. It con-
sists of twenty-one colleges and five halls.

A German paper says that there is no
longer any sword-making industry in Damas-
cus. What was once known as the sword
trade is now occupied with converting the
blades of old saws and pieces of ordinary
iron into daggers and cheap swords, and
rifles of Solingen and Birmingham make are
bought up, finished and decorated in Ori-
ental style, and put upon the market as wea-
pons of Arabian and Damascus origin.

At the foot of the mountain Eggishorn, on
the southern slope of the Jungfrau in the can-
ton of Wallis, Switzerland, Lake Merjelen is
located. Last year the people intended to
drain off its water and use the dry land for
agricultural purposes. One night a shock of
earthquake was felt in Wallis, and the next
morning the waters of the lake had disap-
peared and the inhabitants may now partici-
pate in the ground given them.

In the Colorado desert, near Idaho, there
is a large bed of rock salt, and the Southern
Pacific Railroad, in laying the track to the
salt bed, has been obliged to grade the road
for 1,200 feet with blocks of these beautiful
crystals. This is the only instance where a
road bed is laid and ballasted on salt. The
sea which once rolled over this place dried
up and left a vast bed of salt nearly fifty
miles long. The supply is inexhaustible,
and the quality excellent.

An immense drainage work undertaken
by the Russian Government contemplates
the recovery of the vast region known as the
Pinsk marshes, in the south-west of Russia,
near the borders of Galicia, and which hith-
erto has prevented communication not only
between the Russian districts on either side,
but also between Russia and Austro-Ger-
many. Up to the present time about 4,000-
000 acres have been reclaimed by means of
the construction of several thousand miles of
ditches and canals.

An American engineer, who has made the
subject of the Chinese Wall a special study
on the spot, has calculated that it has a con-
tent of 18,000,000 cubic metres (6,350,000-
000 cubic feet). The cubic contents of the

Great Pyramid is only 241,200 metres. The
material used in the construction of the Chi-
nese wall would be sufficient to build a wall
around the globe 1.8 metres (six feet) high,
and .6 metre (two feet) thick. The same
authority estimates the cost of the Chinese
wall to be equal to the railway mileage of
the United States (128,000 miles). The stu-
pendous work was constructed in the com-
paratively short period of twenty years.—*Iron*.

Recently published statistics of population
show that the average population per square
kilometer of land is in Europe, 35; in Asia,
19; in Africa, 7; in America, 2; in Austr-
lia, 0.5. For the different European coun-
tries the average population per kilometer is
as follows: Saxony, 212; Belgium, 198;
Holland, 131; Great Britain and Ireland,
110; Italy, 104; Germany, 87; Prussia, 81;
Austria (Cisleithania), 77; France, 72; Swit-
zerland, 72; Bavaria, 71; Russian Poland,
58; Denmark, 53; Hungary, 51; Portu-
guese, 51; Roumania, 41; Serbia, 40; Spain,
34; Greece, 31; Bulgaria, 31; Turkey, 27;
Bosnia, 26; Russia (exclusive of Poland),
16; Sweden, 10; and Norway, 6.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

Keep the flour barrel raised a few inches
from the floor, so that the air may circulate
underneath and prevent dampness.—*Detroit*
Tribune.

Remember that flour is like butter; it ab-
sorbs smell readily. It should not be kept in
a place where there are onions, fish, de-
caying vegetables, or other odorous sub-
stances, or in a damp room or cellar. Keep
it in a cool, dry, airy room, not exposed to a
freezing temperature, or to one above 70
deg's., and always sift before using.—*House*
and Farm.

Marion Harland says: "The whole cro-
quette family should be moulded hours be-
fore they are cooked, hat, by stiffening, they
may be better resist the soaking grease. Mush,
hominy and fish must be coated thickly
with flour. The object of this and of the
egg and cracker process, is to form at the in-
stant of the plunge a must impervious to the
fat which is the unwholesome element in
fried foods."

To have a bright, delicate flavor for tea
and coffee, Charles Dilmónico says: "The
secret is in putting good, fresh water into a
neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting
the water to boiling quickly, and then taking
right off to use in tea, coffee or other drinks
before it is spoiled. Let it steam, simmer
and evaporate until the good water is all in
the atmosphere, and the lime and iron dregs
left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a
good many people sick and is worse than no
water at all."

Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noted can be had through our
Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

VICTORIAN POETS. Revised and Extended
by a Supplementary Chapter to the Fiftieth
Year of the Period under Review. By
Edmund Clarence Tedman, author of
"Poets of America." Boston and New
York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.
The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1887.
Pp. 521. 12mo. Price \$2.25; half calf,
\$3.50.

This book was first published in 1875, and
has reached its thirteenth edition, which now
comes before us with such additions as
bring in the latest song and singers. It is
simply a charming as well as an instructive
book, which will interest all who have any
taste for letters. Its history of the poets of
the Victorian Period, with the settings in the
times, circumstances and formative influ-
ences of their lives, and its comparisons,
analogies and contrasts give evidence of the
contemplative mind of the author. There is
no dry anatomy about his work, no mere
wielding of the surgeon's knife, but a living
appreciation of the genius and relative
merits of those of whom he writes. The
book reminds us of Taine's History of Eng-
lish Literature. It has, what we regard as a
great help to any book, namely, a complete
index, and beside, the side-notes on the
pages will be of vast assistance to any one
who wishes to refer to any person or subject.
Get the book by all means ye who wish to
know the poets and to revel in the poetry of
the last half century.

THE GATES BETWEEN. By Elizabeth Stuart
Phelps. Boston and New York: Houghton,
Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press. 1888.
Pp. 222.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has written three
books, in this general vein, which have at-
tracted much attention. "Gates Ajar" has
had a large circulation. "Beyond the
Gates" was scarcely less popular, and the
predecessors have created an appetite for the
volume before us. Much of the interest lies
in the subject, and the disposition of men to
pry into the future world. Of course the
book is speculative. It does not pretend to
anything else, but the clear silver-bell notes
help to make the theory plausible.

THE WORLD TO COME. By William Bur-
net Wright, author of "Ancient Cities." Bos-
ton and New York: Houghton, Mifflin
& Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.
1887.

This is not a volume of sermons, strictly
speaking, although texts of Scripture are
placed at the heads of some of the chapters.
It is an earnest dealing with social problems,
the solution of which, according to the author,
can be found only in Christ. The book is
peculiar in its arrangement, but popular in
its style, and gives some sturdy blows at
those who expect to reconstruct the world
out of the disordered elements already at
hand in the sphere of mere nature.

THE WONDER CLOCK; or, Four and Twenty
Marvelous Tales, being one for each hour
of the day, written and illustrated by
Howard Pyle. Embellished with verses
by Katharine Pyle. New York: Printed by
Harper & Bros. 1888. 8mo. Ornamented
cloth, Pp. 318. Price \$3.

We have long regarded Howard Pyle as
one of the most remarkable writers of the
age. His distinguishing trait is the use of
simple Saxon language. There are whole

sentences and even pages of his books, in
which no word is used that requires, in ut-
tering it, more than one beat of the heart or
stroke of the tongue. We have just spent
half an hour over the work before us in a
vain effort to find a word with such a Latin
ending as "tion." This beautiful simplicity
—so simple that few people think about it—
gives a charm to everything that comes from
Mr. Pyle's pen, and we wish to call attention
to it as something that ought to commend
his books for the use of the young. Older
persons who are fond of studying literature
will find much to interest them and improve
their speech and style.

With a rare gift, so natural that he may
not be conscious of it, Mr. Pyle a few years
ago fairly rehabilitated the adventures of
"Robin Hood," and now he has been equal-
ly successful in giving us the fairy tales in
the book before us. There is something
very pure and fascinating about them, and in
this they contrast very favorably with other
wonder books, such as the Arabian Nights.

The make up of the book is in exceeding
good taste. The pages are the size of Har-
per's Young People, and contain about one
hundred and sixty quaint illustrations. We
commend the book without qualification.

THE ROSE OF PARADISE. Harper & Bros.,
N. Y. Price \$1.25.

This is another illustrated volume by Mr.
Pyle, and characterized by the excellencies
of the author. It is a book of 231 pages,
large print, "being a detailed account of
certain adventures that happened to Captain
John Mackra, in connection with the famous
pirate, Edward England, in the year 1720,
off the Island of Juanna, in the Mozambique
Channel, written by himself, and now for the
first time published." There is an under-
current of history in it, and the boys will
read it with great interest.

THE DRUM-BEAT OF THE NATION. The
First Period of the War of the Rebellion
from its outbreak to the close of 1862. By
Charles Carleton Coffin, author of "The
Boys of '76," "The Story of Liberty,"
"Old Times in the Colonies," "Building
the Nation," etc. Illustrated. New York:
Harper & Bros., Franklin Square. 1888.

A fine large square book of 478 pages and
146 illustrations, which will make the history
of our late dreadful civil strife familiar to the
youth of our land. The statements are very
clear and fair. The faces of the chief actors
in the contest and the places rendered
memorable by battles will be preserved by
the pictures. The work is one of the best
contributions to our war literature we have
yet seen.

NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.
By Henry Wood. Boston: Lee & Shepard,
Publishers. New York: Charles T. Dill-
ingham. Paper. Pp. 222. Price, 30
cents.

This book has so commended itself by its
good sense and solid reasoning, that a cheap
edition has been called for in order that it
might receive a wider circulation. In its
present form, conservative business men will
buy it and scatter it in all directions among
the people. It is not "directed against labor
but only against the abuses and evils which
masquerade under its banner." Capital as
well as labor is made subject to law.

FAITH'S FESTIVALS. By Mary Lakeman,
author of "Ruth Eliot's Dream," and
"Pretty Lucy Merwin." Lee & Shepard,
Boston.

This is a little beauty, pure as a lily in its
dress of white and gold, and done up in a
paper box to protect it from being soiled.
The contents of the book are worthy of this
tender care bestowed upon it.

THE BRIDAL OF TRIERMAIN. By Sir Walter
Scott. Illustrated by Percy Macquoid,
R. I., and issued by Lee & Shepard. Price
\$3.50.

This book is fine enough for a gift to any
one, and will be appreciated by every per-
son who is not deficient in true taste. The
volume is 9½ inches long by 13 wide. The
covering is exquisite, embossed bronze, with
64 pages of finest paper, upon which is given
the text of Scott's celebrated poem with four-
teen elegant illustrations.

We have also received from Lee & Shepard
the following works:

Baker's Humorous Speaker. A series of
Recitations and Readings in—1. Yankee and
English Dialect. 2. Irish Dialect. 3. Med-
ley Dialect. 4. Negro Dialect. Edited by
George M. Baker. Cloth. Pp. 96. Price
\$1.00.

Vocal and Action Language, Culture and
Expression. By E. N. Kerby, Instructor in
Elocution in Harvard University. This is a
book of scientific principles and practical
suggestions, with selections of high character.
Cloth. Pp. 234. Price \$1.25.

The Debater's Handbook, including a De-
bate upon the character of Julius Caesar.
Adapted from Sheridan Knowles. Designed
for practical exercises in declamations and
as a model for debating clubs; also for
classes in public and private schools, with
directions for the conduct of debate and a
list of subjects and references. Paper, 30
cents.

BOUND VOLUME OF THE CENTURY MAG-
AZINE. The thirty-fourth bound volume of
the Century Magazine is a superb book con-
taining 960 pages of first-class matter finely
illustrated. It seems strange that it can be
furnished at the low price of \$3. The growing
popularity of this magazine is seen from
the fact that from a circulation of 130,000 in
1884, it reached to 252,500 during 1887. The
increased interest was due in part to the
"War Papers," and more especially to the
admirable "Life of Lincoln," by Messrs.
Nicolas and Hay, which is now being pub-
lished in its pages. Besides these the volume
contains other valuable papers in great
variety. Here are Professor Atwater's eco-
nomic studies on the food question; several
of Mrs. van Rensselaer's Cathedral papers,
with Pennell's illustrations (to be continued
in 1888); Dr. J. M. Buckley's "Christian
Science and Mind Cure"; biographical con-
tributions from George Bancroft, Clarence
Cook, Karl Blind, George Kennan, and
others; travel papers and art papers; essays
on important subjects by Theodore T. Mun-
ger, John Bach McMaster, and E. C. Stead-
man; single illustrated articles on "Finding
Pharaoh," "College Boat Racing" by Julian
Hawthorne, etc. The fiction includes the
latter half of Mr. Stockton's "Hundredth
Man," with notable short stories, among
them "Jack," by Miss Elizabeth Stuart
Phelps, "Azalia," by Joel Chandler Harris,
etc., etc. The War Papers in this volume
have covered some of the later battles of the

war, with Sherman's March to the Sea, and
many minor engagements.

BOUND VOLUMES OF ST. NICHOLAS. The
St. Nicholas bound volumes for 1886-87
(price \$4 for the two parts) contain nearly
two thousand pages of delightful matter for
young folks. Critics of the press have about
exhausted their adjectives over St. Nicholas.
The *Newark Advertiser* said recently that
"St. Nicholas is so exasperatingly good,
month in and month out, that the reviewer
may well wish, once in a while, that he
might be able to pick a flaw."

During the past year the leading features
of St. Nicholas have included Frank R.
Stockton's "personally conducted" papers;
suggestive articles entitled "Ready for Busi-
ness," General Badeau's war stories for boys
and girls; the serials, "Jenny's Boarding
House," by James Otis, and "Juan and
Juanita," by Frances Courtenay Baylor; St.
Nicholas dog stories; "Historic Girls," by
E. S. Brooks; Mr. William H. Rideing's
series on the boyhood of great men; papers
on cadet life at West Point, etc., etc. Within
the past few years this magazine has come to
be very widely used as a supplementary
reader in schools.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December is of
more than ordinary richness and beauty.
Here is the table of contents which will
speak for itself: "His Sermon never said or
show'd that Earth is foul, that Heaven is
gracious." Frontispiece. Illustration for
"The Vicar," by Edwin A. Abbey. Old
Garden Flowers, F. W. Burbridge, F.L.S.,
with ten illustrations by Alfred Parsons; The
Vicar, a Poem, Winthrop Mackworth Praed,
with ten illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey;
Another Way, a Poem, Andrew Lang;
"Inja," a Story, Amelie Rives, illustrated by
Frederic Dielman; Pauline Pavlovna, a
Dramatic Poem, Thomas Bailey Aldrich,
illustrated by C. S. Reinhart; His "Day in
Court," Charles Egbert Craddock, with five
illustrations by A. B. Frost; The Convict's
Christmas Eve, a Poem, Will Carleton, illus-
trated by Gilbert Gaul; Five O'clock Tea, a
Farce, William Dean Howells, illustrated by
C. S. Reinhart; Precious Stones in the United
States, George F. Kunz, with a colored plate
and sixteen engravings; Captain Santa
Claus, a Story, Captain Charles King, U.S.A.,
illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum; Anthony of
Padua, a Poem, Harriet Lewis Bradley, with
one illustration from the Painting by Murillo;
Annie Laurie, a Story, Elizabeth Stuart
Phelps, illustrated by C. S. Reinhart; Crad-
dock's Heldest, a Story, Frances Courtenay
Baylor, illustrated by Frederick Barnard;
From Heinrich Heine, a Poem, William
Black; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Study;
Editor's Drawer; and Literary Notes.
Harper & Bros., New York, N.Y.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The number of
Littell's Living Age for the week ending
November 26th, contains—Memoirs of Prince
Adam Czartoryski, Edinburgh Review;
Richard Cable, the Lightshipman, part
XXVII., Chambers' Journal; The Antiquity
of Man in North America, Nineteenth Cen-
tury; Major and Minor, by W. E. Norris,
part XII., Good Words; The Story of
Zebehr, as told by Himself, conclusion,
Contemporary Review; A Strange Place,
Spectator; Poetry and Miscellany.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large
pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year)
the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for
\$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of
the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies
with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid.
Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

CHURCH LESSON LEAFLET, containing the
Thirteenth Series of Church Lesson Leaves,
from Advent, 1887, to Advent, 1888. The
Text, Subject, Epistle Verse, with additional
Biblical and Churchly Information. The
Lutheran Book Store, 117 North Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

Bohlen Lectures. Inaugural Series. Alex-
ander H. Vinton. Four lectures delivered in
the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadel-
phia, in the year 1877. Second Edition.
New York: Thomas Whittaker, 223 Bible
House.

The Elocutionist's Annual, No. 15. New
and Popular Readings. Paper, 30 cents;
Boards, 50 cents. Child's Own Speaker, for
five year olds. Paper, 15 cents; Boards, 25
cents. Holiday Entertainments. Paper, 30
cents; Boards, 50 cents. Choice Dialect and
other Characterizations. Paper, 30 cents;
Boards, 50 cents. These useful works are
published by the National School of Elocu-
tion and Oratory, Philadelphia.

The Existence of the Living God Proved
from Reason and Common Sense, also by
Scientific Researches and Explorations. Pp.
22. Printed and published by O'Neill Bros.,
123 S. 3d street, Phila.

Recitations for Christmas, selected and ar-
ranged by Margaret Holmes. Indianapolis:
Charles C. Bates. 1887. Price 25 cts.

Millennial Dawn. Vol. I. The Plan of the
Ages. 60th thousand. 1886. Zion's Watch
Tower, Pittsburgh.

Paradise. A Novel by Lloyd S. Bryce.
Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place,
New York. Pp. 172. Paper. Price 25 cts.

Obituaries.

Obituaries to be inserted must be no longer
than three hundred words.

DIED.—September 6th, 1887, at the resi-
dence of Jonas Ankeny, Isaac Ankeny, aged
80 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

DIED.—October 12, 1887, at Jennerstown,
Matilda J. Rhoads, aged 10 years, 3 months
and 2 days.

DIED.—October 14th, 1887, at the residence
of James K. Beirecker, Mrs. Elizabeth Betz,
aged 81 years, 6 months and 27 days.

DIED.—October 19th, 1887, at Jennerstown,
Minerva M. Rhoads, aged 4 years, 7 months
and 17 days.

DIED.—October 27th, 1887, near Bethel,
Pa., Mrs. Mary Holapple, aged 81 years, 6
months and 17 days.

J. N. B.

DIED.—November 21, 1887, near Lycippus,
Westmoreland county, Pa., of consumption,
Mrs. Rebecca Hugas, wife of Jacob Hugas,
aged 59 years, 5 months and 29 days.

Religious Intelligence.

Home.

Dr. McGlynn has announced that the Church has decided to reconsider its action towards him. The Archbishop denies this.

The income of the American Board for the first two months of the year, up to November 1st, has been \$78,773, against \$44,812 in 1886. The donations in October this year were \$27,993, against \$26,572 in 1886, and the legacies mounted up to \$20,411, against \$5,084 in 1886.

Yale and Amherst Colleges have put the Bible on the list of elective studies. There is certainly enough in its literature, its ethics, and its history, as the Rev. S. H. Lee argues in a paper in the November *New Englander* to warrant effort to make the study of the Bible more profitable than it usually is in college.

Dr. Stephen H. Tyng has decided for the present not to take charge of a new Protestant Episcopal church in New York city. He says that his love for his old one is so great that he cannot consent to place himself in the way of its continued prosperity and unity. He believes that a large number of its members would follow him were he to re-enter the ministry in New York.

One prize of \$700 and one of \$300 are offered by the Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society, Boston, for the first and second best MSS., suitable for Sunday-school books, either of fiction, biography, or history. These prizes ought to set a good many pens to work. Competition is open until May 15, 1888. Of course full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Society.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States met in Washington lately to arrange for the meeting to be held there in December next. The free use of several churches was tendered, and the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church was selected for the preliminary meeting to be held in October, and the Congregational Church for the general meeting in December. Two thousand delegates are expected to be present.

The Washington branch of the Evangelical Alliance held a meeting recently to prepare the way for the Convention of December. Addresses were made by William E. Dodge and Dr. Josiah Strong, President and Secretary of the National Alliance, New York. A wide interest has arisen in connection with the Convention. A large number of eminent speakers have been engaged, and it is hoped to give a national impulse to the cause of the Alliance.

Of the fifty-eight missionaries who recently departed for various fields of labor under the auspices of the American Board, nineteen are designated to China, thirteen to Turkey, nine to India and Ceylon, sixteen to Japan, and one to Spain. Thirty-one of these go out for the first time, ten of whom are for China, ten for Japan, six each for Turkey and India, and one for Spain. The "farewell meeting" was an occasion of great significance and promise for the missionary work.

The Methodist Bishops say: "The total reported receipts for the year for missions from the Methodist Episcopal Church through organized forms of giving, including the Missionary Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and the Bishop Taylor Transit Fund, amount to \$1,385,874. This creditable aggregate sum is not the result of a few giving of their abundance, but of the many giving of their meager store; and a large proportion of this treasury increase has been gathered by the hands of childhood and youth. In attempting to survey the extended territory where these benefactions have been at work for the good of man and for the glory of God, it would be difficult to ascertain even approximately the extent of the work of our Home missions as distinct from our regular Church work. The following figures may approximately but inadequately, represent the condition of our work as a Church in Foreign fields: The number of missionaries, assistant missionaries, helpers and native workers exceed 1,300; members of the Church, 42,000; probationers, 14,000; adherents, 40,000; Sunday-schools, 1,575; Sunday-school officers and teachers, 4,385; Sunday-school scholars, 2,800,000; value of church and school property, \$85,000.

Foreign.

About 5,000 Protestants of the Cevennes have celebrated, on the top of one of the mountains where their ancestors used to meet on Sunday, the centenary of the edict of toleration signed in 1787 by Louis XVI.

The London *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says: Cardinal Gibbons has sent to the Vatican further documents relating to the Knights of Labor, with the object of showing that the association is in no way hostile to the Roman Church, and that it is the duty of the Church to support the organization.

The assassination of three Protestants at Ahuacatlan, Mexico, has been followed by the poisoning of a teacher at El Paraiso, Tobasco. "The deed was done," writes the Rev. J. M. Greene, "at the instigation of two Jesuits, who had preached steadily against her work only to see it prosper more and more day by day. Living alone, with only her servant to prepare her meals, it is supposed that her enemies bribed the domestic, and thus succeeded in administering the fearful substance known as 'the poison of the Borgias,' which induces insanity or death, and oftentimes both."

Extensive preparations were made for the consecration of Truro Cathedral on November 3d, and the services were doubtless very impressive. The style of the building is Early English. The complete design, only a portion of which is now being finished, comprises the great central tower and spire, a nave of nine bays, north and south aisles, with a porch on the south side, a western porch with double entrance flanked by towers, and surmounted with a spire. The consecration receives additional interest from the fact that the cathedral is the first erected in England since the Reformation. Such great buildings are not needed for the ordinary worship of Protestants.

In the Central European States the Jews are crowding the universities and the learned professions. Statistics show that in the twenty universities of Germany, there are in all

1,326 non-theological professors, and of these 90 are Jews—i.e. seven and a half per cent. The disproportion of this can be seen when we remember that the Jews constitute only four-fifths of one per cent. of the total population of the empire. Of the 529 *privat-docenten*, or tutors expecting professorships in these universities, no less than 84, or seventeen and a half per cent. are Jews. The same state of affairs is seen in the student statistics. In the leading University of Hungary, at Pesth, out of a total attendance of 3,212 students, no less than 1,061 are Jews, or a percentage of thirty-three. Yet in Hungary the Jews constitute only four per cent. of the total population.

The Universalists are looking towards Japan as a mission field. At their General Convention recently held in New York a report was presented urging the establishment of a mission in that country. "Japan," said the report, "offers a specially inviting field. All religions are now practically on the same footing there. The foreigner is no longer hated and persecuted. American and English ideas are received with favor. The English language is taught in the schools, and bids fair ere long to become not only the tongue of scholars, but of all persons of average education. Christianity has already gained many converts and accomplished mighty results." The *Christian Register* (Unitarian) quotes this much of the report, and says: "It may encourage Unitarians to know that their Universalist brethren are taking the same view of the opportunities for missionary labor in Japan."

The London *Truth* wants "cloak-rooms" in churches. It says: "Apropos of the structural defects of churches which, I am glad to see, are attracting some attention just now, it is an astonishing thing that it has never occurred to any one to provide cloak-room accommodation at places of worship. I always feel a difficulty myself about going to church on wet Sundays, because I do not know how, when I get there, I shall dispose of my umbrella and mackintosh with comfort to myself and without annoying others. No doubt many sensitive persons feel the same. Then, again, look at the hat difficulty. Few men can afford a new hat a week; yet no man can respect himself in a hat that has once been under the seat during a whole service. And how, I ask, can an average Christian perform his devotions in an acceptable spirit with the knowledge that, as he kneels, he is putting his foot through the crown of his 'Lincoln & Bennett'?"

AN OPINION CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

From their relation to society, the clergyman of a growing denomination, the minister of a congregation, the pastor of a flock, naturally feel great sympathy for the afflicted. Hence, when the truly pious priest finds a certain remedy is no humbug, but does afford genuine, reliable relief, he does not hesitate to give to the world an honest opinion of it.

The following is from one of the most faithful missionaries ever sent to Siam:

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: I cheerfully give you my name as a reference for inquiries as to the merits of the Compound Oxygen Treatment. After having been so greatly benefited by the use of this treatment, I should deem it an act of the deepest ingratitude to withhold my name from a remedy which is so effectual in healing and removing the pains, diseases, and infirmities which our fellow creatures are suffering, or are liable to. With the deepest gratitude for all your kindness, I remain your true Oxygen friend."

J. H. CHANDLER.

"CAMDEN, N. J., 573 Lime street, 29th October, 1885."

A *Treatise on Compound Oxygen*, containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in consumption, catarrh, neuralgia, bronchitis, asthma, etc., and a wide range of diseases will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What is the difference between a man at the mast-head of a ship and the ship itself? The ship sails over the seas, and the man sees over the sails.—N. Y. *Ledger*.

A PARTY OF HARVARD STUDENTS

Visited Cape Cod last summer to study the natural history of the coast. Their amusing experiences have been described by one of their number for the *Youth's Companion*, which will publish the article in its coming volume.

Pun-gent—the man who is forever punning.—*Whitehall Times*

Do you suffer from indigestion, or loss of appetite? Are you troubled with liver or kidney complaint? Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation purifies and vitalizes the blood, thus restoring health and strength to the digestive and assimilative organs. Try it.

However disturbed in spirit a hungry man may be, after eating pie he has an inward peace.—*Attleboro Advocate*.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

Important.

Dr. T. C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C., says: "I attach to it the highest importance, not only as an agreeable cooling drink, but as a therapeutic agent of well-defined and specific value."

Death loves a shining mark.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ely's Cream Balm
IS SURE TO CURE
COLD IN HEAD
QUICKLY.
Apply Balm to each nostril.
ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., N. Y.

SCHOOL NEW OR WORN BOOKS
Send list, giving condition, and date of copyright, and we will make you an offer.
WANTED
NEW YORK
School Book
Clearing House,
No. 66 and 68 Duane St.

BEFORE IT IS BORN.

Some Startling Statements of General Interest.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on being asked when the training of a child should begin, replied, "A hundred years before it is born."

Are we to infer from this that this generation is responsible for the condition of the race a hundred years from now?

Is this wonderful generation the natural result of the proper diet and medicines of a hundred years ago?

It is conceded in other lands that most of the wonderful discoveries of the world in this century have come from this country. Our ancestors were reared in log cabins, and suffered hardships and trials.

But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would endure hardship without apparent fatigue that would startle those of the present age. Why was it?

One of the proprietors of the popular remedy known as Warner's safe cure, has been faithfully investigating the cause, and has called to his aid scientists as well as medical men, impressing upon them the fact that there cannot be an effect without a cause.

This investigation disclosed the fact that in the olden times simple remedies were administered, compounded of herbs and roots, which were gathered and stored in the lofts of the log cabins, and when sickness comes on, these remedies from nature's laboratory, were used with the best effects.

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After untiring and diligent search they have obtained the formulas so generally used for various disorders.

Now the question is, how will the olden-time preparations affect the people of this age, who have been treated, under modern medical schools and codes, with poisonous and injurious drugs. This test has been carefully pursued, until they are convinced that the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin Remedies are what our much abused systems require.

Among them is what is known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, and they frankly announce that they do not consider the sarsaparilla of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of the various ingredients which together work marvelously upon the system.

They also have preparations for other diseases, such as "Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin Scalp Remedy," for the hair. They have great confidence that they have a cure for the common disease of catarrh, which they give the name of "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Also a "Log Cabin Plaster," which they are confident will supplant all others, and a Liver Pill, to be used separately or in connection with the other remedies.

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies, but will reap a benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will not be embarrassed in their introduction by dealers trying to substitute remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists. This line of remedies will be used instead of others. Insist upon your druggist getting them for you if he hasn't them yet in stock, and we feel confident that the new remedies will receive approbation at readers' hands, as the founders have used every care in their preparation.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, SCALY and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, rashes, humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, 50c. Prepared by Dr. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TIN
TED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with Cuticura Medicated Soap.

ALSO FOR THE DWELLING
FINISHED IN BRONZE AND POLISHED BRASS, COLORS TO MATCH FURNITURE, MADE TO EXTEND TO TABLE WHEN IN USE. PERFECTLY SAFE, AND FOR DESIGNS, FREE.

A. J. WEIDENER, 36 S. Second St. Phila.

ACADEMY and COLLEGE
The purpose of this Institution is to give in the delightful climate of Florida a thorough and liberal education as can be seen in the best New England schools. Send for Catalogue to J. F. FORBES, President, Deland, Fla.

CHURCH FURNITURE
LODGE FURNITURE
BAXTER & SWAN
Manufacturers
244-246 So. Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Write for Catalogue.
Mention this paper.

CHOICE CARPETINGS
IN ALL GRADES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A full line of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE and Standard DOMESTIC and IMPORTED Carpets.
We request only an OPPORTUNITY to show you our stock.
IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE.
NEW STORE,
1217 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Bird Manna
will RESTORE THE SONG of Caged Birds. Sold by Druggists.
Package of Freshly Killed Cattle Powder for Horses, Cattle and Poultry. The best made.
FRANKFELD, 340 Dillwyn St., Phila., Pa.

"A PERFECT REMEDY FOR CATARRH."

A learned professor in one of the largest and most famous colleges in America recently told a gentleman that the Pillow-Inhaler had cured a nasal catarrh which he had had from birth, and that he owed his present healthful and rotund appearance to the Pillow-Inhaler.

Another professor, Arthur F. Winslow, A. B. of the English and Classical School at West Newton, Mass., says, "I believe the Pillow-Inhaler is in every case what it professes to be as a cure for catarrh. I have tried it with entire success in my own case."

A distinguished and well-known physician, Charles I. Craig, A.M., M.D., Georgetown, D. C., writes: "The catarrh which has affected my air-passages very seriously for a year has been much diminished by the use of the Pillow-Inhaler."

A noted divine, the Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., of Boston, writes: "I really think the Pillow-Inhaler is a very great hit, and the man who made it deserves the gratitude of all sufferers. I never slept more soundly, and my voice is better since using it."

W. C. Carter, M. D., Richmond, Va., a well-known physician of regular practice, says: "I believe the Pillow-Inhaler to be the best thing for the relief and cure of lung troubles that I have ever seen or heard of."

H. E. Aldrich, M. D., 1519 South 10th St., Philadelphia, says: "I have used the Pillow-Inhaler in my practice, and I find it to be one of the best things for diseases of the respiratory passages."

Rev. A. N. Daniels, Melrose, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., writes: "I have used the Pillow-Inhaler for severe trouble in my throat and bronchial organs with the best results, and I say to others I believe all bronchial affection and catarrh can be cured by the Pillow-Inhaler where there is the least hope of a cure."

A little book explaining all about the Pillow-Inhaler, and testimonials, sent free by addressing The Pillow-Inhaler Co., 1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NOTE: Read article on The Pillow-Inhaler in last week's MESSENGER. You will find it on 7th page, 2d column.

FARM LOANS

Secured by FIRST MORTGAGES

7% 8% INTEREST TO INVESTORS
SAFE AS
GOVERNMENT
BONDS
Interest payable Semi-Annually, at office or bank of mortgages. 13 years' experience, and Never Lost a Dollar for any customer. Best of references given as to ability, integrity, and financial standing. Write for circulars and particulars. Address:

Lebold, Fisher & Co., Bankers & Loan Agents, Abilene, Kans.
By permission we refer to Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Pastor Reformed church, Abilene, Kansas, and Rev. D. B. Shuey, Emporia, Kansas, Super. of Missions, also Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., Gettysburg, Pa.

Western Farm Mortgages.

Investors will find it safe and profitable to correspond with J. H. BEATTY, Garnett, Kansas. 10 years experience in selecting Western securities. Nothing but Gilt Edge Securities taken. Not a dollar lost in the 10 years. Reference—Bank of Garnett.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

7% AND HALF PROFITS INVESTMENT
Contracts. I take money to be invested in Real Estate and give Investment Contracts instead of commissions or other compensation. Send for my best judgment, buy on the lowest and best terms possible, look after the property, pay taxes and assessments, take all titles in the name of the investor, sell to best advantage, and when the deal is closed the investor shall receive all of his or her money back with interest at 7 per cent. and one-half (5/2) the profits. I take the other one-half (5/2) the profits instead of commissions or other compensation. Send for copies of my "Investment Contracts." After several years' experience I have never netted the investor less than 12 per cent. Money also loaned on real estate at 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. References furnished on application.

RUSH B. WHEELER

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1340 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company issues all approved forms of contracts adapted to every legitimate need, for protection, for investment, and for both; for long or short periods, at the lowest, sure rates. Its policies are squarely reciprocal, free from ambiguity and objectionable features, absolutely NON-FORFEITABLE and INCONTINGENT. Send for rates, etc. Home Office, 921 Chestnut St., Phila.

6 PER CENT. NET INTEREST

Guaranteed by the
JARVIS-CONKLIN
MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Capital Paid up. \$1,000,000.
Surplus. 100,000.
Reserve Liability. 1,000,000.
Debentures secured by first mortgages on improved real estate held by the Mercantile Trust Co., New York.
Call at Office or write for particulars.

Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co.,
239 Broadway, New York City.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Capital, \$2,000,000.
Debentures based on Farm Mortgages.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 132 South Fourth Street.

AMERICAN

Fire Insurance Company,
Nos. 308 and 310 WALNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Guaranteed Farm Bonds

OF THE KANSAS TRUST AND BANKING CO. of Atchison, Kan. Senator John J. Ingalls, President. Send for information to R. M. MANLEY, Mgr. Eastern Office, 187 Broadway, New York.

\$5
Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

"GOOD SENSE"

CORDED CORSET WAISTS
are sold by all Leading Retail Stores. Ask for them

Estey Organs
Pianos

To those who are using the ESTEY ORGAN no word of praise or commendation from us is needed to convince them that it has no superior; but what we do want to say to them is this: The ESTEY PIANO is just as thoroughly made, and is guaranteed to give as good satisfaction as the Organ has. If you want a piano, you run NO RISK in buying an Estey. Very low for cash, or on easy monthly payments.
ESTEY, BRUCE & CO., 18 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

After vainly searching for the prettiest and most suitable article for a Holiday Gift, you are very apt to conclude that some article of jewelry would be most acceptable. You can be best served by dealing with us—for being direct Importers of Diamonds we can give you the benefit of our long years experience, and you can obtain of us a stone perfect in color and finish for less than is often charged for inferior quality stones by others. We are also agents for all American Watches, and pay particular attention to orders for special designs in Jewelry. Call or write us.

ASSORTMENT LARGEST. PRICES LOWEST.

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.

819-821 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY
West Troy, N. Y., Bells
For Churches, Schools, etc., also Chimes and Pells. For more than half a century noted for superiority over all others.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PELS FOR CHURCHES, etc.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Mention this paper.

OPIUM
Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured.
Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

OPIUM
and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 65 1/2 Whitehall St.

400,000 The largest circulation of any periodical in the world. "The Phila. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." 35¢ Sample copies free. CURTIS PUB. CO., Phila., Pa.

\$400 WILL BUY A MÖLLER equal to old
Have built up a large stock of PIPE Organs, many of the finest and best for parlor, schools and churches. U. S. Catalogue free. **THE ORGANS** Hagerstown, Md.

"Samantha" SARATOGA
Sells like Hot Cakes. Agent wanted. Price \$2.50. **HUBBARD BROS., Phila.**

1887 **1887**

LESSON HELPS

AND

PERIODICALS

FOR

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS,

PUBLISHED BY THE

REFORMED CHURCH

PUBLICATION BOARD,

REV. CHAS. G. FISHER, Superintendent

907 Arch Street, Phila.

GUARDIAN:

A Monthly Magazine for Young Men and Women and for Sunday-School Teachers. The Sunday-school has a special department, in which are the **Lessons and Comments, or Notes**, for use of Teachers. A valuable assistant in the study and teaching of the Sunday-school Lessons from the Reformed standpoint.

Rev. H. M. KIEFFER, A. M., Editor.

Single Copy, \$1.25 per year. Over 5 copies to one address, \$1.00

per copy, one year.

SCHOLAR'S QUARTERLY,

The Sunday-school scholar's assistant in the study of the Lessons, containing the **Lessons and Comments, or Notes**, for the Scholars. Issued Quarterly four numbers a year.

One No., 5 Cts. Single copy, one year,

20 Cts. Over 5 copies to one address, 15 Cts. each, one year.

ADVANCED

LESSON PAPERS

\$6.00 a hundred, per year.

PRIMARY

LESSON PAPERS

FOR THE SMALLER SCHOLARS.

Illustrated. \$7.80 a hundred per year.

THE

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TREASURY.

An Illustrated Paper. Issued Semi-Monthly.

ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF ADVANCED SCHOLARS.

Rev. R. L. GERHART, Editor.

Single Copy, 25 Cts. per year. Over 5 copies, to one address, 20 Cts. a copy, per year.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wholesale Prices.

Monday, November 28, 1887.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour, Super, \$2.50@2.75; winter, extra, \$2.75@3.10; Pennsylvania, family, \$2.70@2.80; Pennsylvania, roller process, \$2.40@2.50; Western winter, clear, \$2.50@2.60; do. straight, \$2.25@2.40; do. patent, \$1.65@1.85; Rye Flour, \$2.25@2.35 per bar.
WHEAT.—No. 1, quote No. 1, Pennsylvania red, at 91 1/2c; No. 2, Delaware, in elevator, 86 1/2c; No. 3, red spot, 84 1/2c; November, 86 1/2c; December, 86 1/2c; January, 88c; February, 89c.
CORN.—Sales of 400 bushels No. 2 mixed in grain depot 54c; November, 54c; December, 54c; January, 54 1/2c; February, 55c.
OATS.—1 car of ungraded white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35 1/2c; No. 2 white, on track and in grain depot, 36c; November, 36 1/2c; December, 37c; January, 37 1/2c; February, 38 1/2c.
PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at \$15.50@16; family Pork, at \$16@16.50; shoulders in salt, 6 1/2@6 3/4c; do. smoked, 6 1/2@7c; breakfast bacon, 10@11c; Loose butchers' Lard, 6 1/2@7c; prime steam do. \$7.40@7.50; city refined do. 7 1/2@8c; Beef Hams, \$17.50@18.50; smoked beef, 12@13c; sweet pickled hams, 10@11c; as to average city family beef, \$8@9 per bar. City Tallow in hogheads, 4 1/2c.
POULTRY.—We quote live chickens, 8@9c; live Turkeys, 9c; Dressed chickens, dry pickled roasting stock, 10@11c; dressed Turkeys, 12@13c; and Pennsylvania, and near-by brands, 25c.
BUTTER.—We quote creamery extra, 30c; do. fair to prime, 27@29c; creamery prints, 34c; do. fair to prime, 30@32c.
PETROLEUM.—7c. for 70 Abel test in barrels, and 8 1/2c. for 110 test in plain cases.

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 28th, 1887.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF A HOLIDAY-PRSENT BOOK, OR A Book for your library, send for our new 32-page Book Catalogue. Free to any address.

WHATEVER BOOK YOU WANT IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE here, and the price—always the bottom price—is in plain figures on an inside cover. Those little pencil marks are time savers. No haggling over prices here. Nearly all the Calendars, especially Dickens. We have a notion that the Dickens admirers—and they are legion—will call it the best of the kind ever made. Here is what the great novelist's son writes about it:

THEMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1887.

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the Dickens Calendar, with which I am very much pleased.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS.

A wonderfully like portrait of Dickens; have a dozen picture scenes, and a thought-provoking sentence for every day in the year. 30c; by mail, 36c. Christmas Cards are ready. As many as ever, as carefully picked as at ever; seem to be prettier and cuter than ever.

755 FEET OF RIBBON COUNTER AND NOT A WASTE INCH! Is there any doubt where the Ribbon trade of the town centres? We take it to be the Ribbonist spot in the whole world.

Every sort of Ribbon. Every width, every color of Ribbon. Take the gay ones—simply the all-silk Satin and Gros-Grains. A fancy Ribbon for every fancy.

No. 1 picot and plain edge, Gros-Grain, 2 qualities. 1/4 inch to 5 inch Satin and Gros-Grain, 3 to 6 qualities.

Get a price notion from one kind 17c. to 29c. for No. 12 (2 1/2 inches) of the satin and Gros-Grain. For chair and basket trimming, wide Ribbons will be the choice. We have every loom-thought of the season in them, and in the planer Ribbons, used mainly for dress purposes.

Moire Picot, Moire Plain, Gros-Grain Picot, Gros Grain Pl. in.

For Millinery, the popular satin edged Ribbons, plain and moire, 2 1/2 to 5 in.—black, navy, browns, terra-cotta, olive, myrtle, or any wanted color.

A ROOMFUL OF \$1.35 BRUSSELS CARPET AT \$1.10. There would be enough in this statement to set an extra tide of buyers surging through the Store were this little price put on odd lots, broken pieces, remnants, or untrifling hangers on. It isn't.

382 pieces—123 patterns—of the best quality Brussels Carpet (maker's name woven on the back) at 25 cents a yard less than the yesterday price! Full quantities of every design. Borders to match. Not a style that limps; not a pattern that may not be your first choice; not a yard that would not go for \$1.35.

It is precisely the same sort of stock we have been selling all the season. But those big trade wheels have made a turn that lets us drop a quarter dollar from every yard.

This is how it came about: At some seasons Carpet manufacturers and jobbers close out the stock on hand. Taking advantage of such happenings has just brought to us several large lots at lower-than-ever prices for standard goods.

It is the nick of time for you if you wish to get a Brussels Carpet.

Or a Tapestry Carpet, for that matter. They too are down, way down, and by the same chance.

Bright and cheerful colors; bolder designs than Brussels, and about half the cost—

32 patterns at 50 cents, 30 patterns at 55 cents, 52 patterns at 60 cents.

These are the lowest prices we ever made on such goods. The 60-centers are the kinds usually sold at 75 cents, and the other sorts are just as far out of the common.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE containing the very latest styles, sent free.

JOHN WANAMAKER, PHILADELPHIA.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

AN ARMY OF bright women are now using JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE, the BEST washing compound ever made.

Better than soap—better results—saves the rubbing and wear—economical.

Be bright yourself, and try this modern way of washing and cleaning.

Every grocer has PEARLINE. Avoid dangerous imitations.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

WITH A BOTTLE

Of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at hand, one may feel comparatively secure against the various diseases arising from sudden changes of temperature, exposure to drafts and storms, and the inclemencies of spring and fall. "Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there are none, within the range of my experience and observation, so

RELIABLE

as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes Thos. G. Edwards, M. D., of Blanco, Texas.

George W. Dick, of Newton, Mass., says: "Two years ago I took a severe cold, which, being neglected, was followed by a terrible cough. I lost flesh rapidly, had night sweats, and was confined to my bed. A friend advised the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began to take this medicine, and, before finishing the first bottle, was able to sit up. Four bottles effected a perfect cure."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



This Label is on the Best Ribbon Made.

We have placed on our counters several IMPORTANT BARGAINS IN CLOTHS

For Ladies' and Children's Coats, Jackets, and Raglans. The offering includes

Checks, Plaids and Rough Goods

That have been selling this season for \$2.50 and \$3.00 per yard. We shall close them out At \$2.00 PER YARD.

Wool Back Astrakhan Cloths,

In Seal, Myrtle, Navy ann Tan, At \$3.00 PER YARD.

Have been selling this season for \$3.50.

Medium Weight Checks and Plaids.

In neat and larger designs, with overplaids of brighter colors, At \$2.50 PER YARD.

They are suitable for Raglans, Ulster and Jackets.

Heavy Fur-Back Imported Chevron Diagonal,

Imported to sell for \$3.50, At \$2.50 PER YARD.

Our Stock of Astrakhan

Is one of the largest and most varied to be found in the city. Prices commence as low as

\$2.00 PER YARD

And range up to the finest goods made, all of which are our own direct importation.

We call special attention to our lines of

Handsome Astrakhan

In all the best shades of Myrtle, Navy, Seal, Garnet, Ox-blood, Tan and Drab. At \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 PER YARD.

In Seal Plushes

We show a large assortment, all in the best London dye, 50 inches wide, At \$7.00 PER YARD.

And up to the finest goods imported.

We shall close out the large number of

Remnants of Cloakings,

That have accumulated during the season, at a great reduction from former prices.

They are from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards in length.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

"STAMMERING."

And all defects of speech Permanently Cured. For full information, address

E. S. JOHNSTON,

Institute: 11th and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia. Endorsed by H. C. Wood, M.D., LL.D., Prof. Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of the Nervous System; Dr. Harrison Allen, Prof. Physiology, University of Pa.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Oil, Water, and China Color outfits. Metallic Lustre Colors. Drawing and Painting Supplies.

PAINT BOXES,

Papier Mache, Glass and Brass Plaques, Mathematical Instruments, Etchers' and Engravers' Tools, Tapestry Materials, Wax and Paper Flower Materials.

F. WEBER & CO.,

Successors to JANENTZKY & WEBER, 1125 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE most prominent Physician of Washington, D. C., writes: "I have tested Perfect Oxygen thoroughly. Its action is marvelous." Investigation and Treatise free. WALTER C. BROWNING, M.D., 1235 Arch street, Philadelphia.

MOORISH GIRL A BEAUTIFUL Colored Picture Sent to any address on receipt of SIX CENTS. The ATHLOPHOROS CO. 114 Wall St., New York

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS. D. LANDRETH & SON, 21 & 23 South 6th St., Philadelphia.

a month and expenses actually paid our salesmen. Outfit free. Send for terms to J. A. Austin Shaw, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE—TARRANT'S Efferescent Seltzer Aperient is the safest and most reliable remedy for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Constipation. Recommended by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere.

The Youth's Companion

Increased in Size. Finely Illustrated. 400,000 Subscribers.

Six Serial Stories

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE, C. A. STEPHENS, AND OTHER FAVORITE AUTHORS. FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Twelve Pages Weekly instead of eight pages will be given nearly every week during 1888, increasing the size of the paper almost one-half, giving an extraordinary amount and variety of choice reading and illustrations, without any advance in the subscription price.

200 Short Stories. Tales of Adventure.

FREE to

To any New Subscriber who sends us \$1.75 for a year's subscription now, mentioning this paper, we will send the Companion FREE from the time the subscription is received, to Jan. 1, 1888, and for a full year from that date.

JAN. 1.

New Subscribers, sent in November, will receive both the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Holiday Numbers, besides the other weekly issues. Those who subscribe in December will be entitled to the Christmas Double Number.

Sample Copies and Colored Announcement and Calendar free, if you mention this paper.

Address PERRY MASON & CO., 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

The Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co., Lawrence, Kan.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000

THE WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE CO. OF Lawrence, Kansas, has reorganized as "The Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.," with a paid-up capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. The PRESIDENTS of the TWO NATIONAL BANKS in LAWRENCE, are amongst the largest Stockholders and Officers. This in face of the adverse reports as to the Company's management and stability—all of which was caused by business rivalry.

The following letter is in reply to inquiry about the Debentures.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST CO., 112 Broadway, New York, Nov. 16th, 1887.

Mr. Frank Skinner, Agent Western Farm Mortgage Co., Phila., Pa.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of yours of the 15th inst., concerning the Western Farm Mortgage Co. The letter referred to by you was written by us, but the remarks quoted that "the Co. was unable to furnish the securities which they certified were duly on file in their office," which was appended to the circular, did not emanate from us; it is a pure fabrication. Since that letter was written, the Mortgage Company have forwarded the securities we asked for and The Western Farm Mortgage Co.'s Debenture Trust account stands as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages in hand, duly certified according to contract as to value—duly transferred and assigned and assignments recorded \$205,583
Debtors issued and certified, 189,500
Excess of Securities, 16,083
Amount of Excess 3 per cent., 4,975
Surplus of Securities over 5 per cent. required by contract, 6,608

Signed, W. D. SNOW, Secretary.

Lawrence Kan., Nov. 22, 1887.

Frank Skinner, 102 S. 4th St. Phila., Pa.

The undersigned were invited by the officers of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, Lawrence, Kan., to look into the affairs of the company. In accordance with the request we have devoted as much time as was at our command to the matter. The books, records and securities of the Company were freely and we believe, fairly and fully presented to us. From our examination we are satisfied that the total face value of the assets of the Company exceed its liabilities in the sum of four hundred and fifty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars. The estimate we gave down the appraised value of the real estate sixteen and two-thirds per cent. Their business seems to be large and to have been conducted prosperously.

S. O. THATCHER, Pres. Nat. Bank, Lawrence, Kan.
GEO. W. E. GRIFFIN, President Merchants' Nat. Bank, Lawrence, Kan.

They evidently thought well of the Company's credit and business at the following telegram shows.

Lawrence Kan., Nov. 24, 1887.
Frank Skinner, 102 S. 4th St. Philadelphia.

Have re-organized as the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company, with paid up capital Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. They indicate is composed of the best known capitalists of the West, who buy large interest in the business. The Company is twice as strong as before. The presidents of both our National Banks have become large stockholders and officers in our Company.
L. H. PERKINS, President.

Guaranteed Farm Mortgages

Gold Debentures.

We offer FIRST MORTGAGE Loans, 7 PER CENT. at par and accrued interest; both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED, and the security backed by PAID CAPITAL of FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, and all the ASSETS of the COMPANY. Also 70 and 15 year SIX PER CENT. GOLD DEBENTURES. Each Series of Debentures of \$100,000 is secured by \$200,000 of First Mortgages (on land worth two and one-half times the amount of the mortgages) held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company, New York.
No investor or lender, dealer, or paid a cent for taxes or expenses, or waited a day for interest or principal after proper presentation of papers at maturity. More than 2,000 investors can test the promptness, safety and satisfaction of their investments.
Securities are in good supply. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—102 South Fourth Street.

FRANK SKINNER, Agent.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

ONLY A FEW COPIES ON HAND.

SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.

Comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Numerous illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; good, clear type. Contains over 2000 pages and 120 illustrations, large quarto, substantially bound in Black Cloth, \$1.75. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. The same in Sheep, \$2.25; in half Russia, \$2.50. Postage 30 cents extra.
Also a type type edition, 476 double column pages, no illustrations, cloth, price 50 cents; by mail, 56 cents.

THE PENN PUBLISHING CO., Chestnut and 10th Sts., Phila.

McCALLUM & SLOAN, 1012 1014 Chestnut Street,

Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Carpets,

Are now showing a large line Turkish, Indian, and Japanese Carpets and Rugs.

The Century Magazine is doing more than any other private agency to teach the American people the true meaning of the words Nation and Democracy. It is a great magazine and it is doing a great work.—Phila. Daily News.

The December Century.

The Century is an immense force in American literature. Boston Beacon. The Century retains its superiority over all other periodicals. Edinburgh Scotsman.

We count The Century among the best current influences that find their way to American homes. It has fairly won its great circulation. Christian Union, N. Y.

If you are not already one of the two millions of people who, it is estimated, read each issue of THE CENTURY, it will pay you to see a copy of this December number. Its striking features include "The Inauguration of Lincoln," described by his private secretaries, Nicolay and Hay; "Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists," fully explaining the wrongs which have called forth among the youth of Russia their hatred of the Tsar; "The Sea of Galilee,"—of special interest to students of the International Sunday-school Lessons,—beautifully illustrated; first chapters of Frank R. Stockton's new three-part story, "The Dusanter"; "The Tonic Sol-Fa System," etc., etc. This is the time to subscribe. Eggleston's and Cable's novels are just beginning. Kennan's Russian papers—the result of a journey of 15,000 miles—are one of the strong features of the year. Every newsman sells the December number, price 35 cents. THE CENTURY CO., New York.

Music Books for Young and Old.

No nicer book has appeared for a long time than Songs & Games for the Little Ones

By GERTRUDE WALKER & HARRIET S. JENKS.

126 of the sweetest of sweet songs for the Kindergarten or Primary school. Large handsome pages, fine print. Price \$2.00.

JINGLE BELLS. (30 Cents, \$3 per dozen.) LEWIS. One of the very prettiest and easiest of Christmas carols. Just out.

LAUDAMUS. Hymn for Ladies Colleges. (\$1.25 Cloth, \$1 Boards.) J. R. K. DRICK and F. L. RITTER, of Vassar College. Refined and superior collections.

OLD SWEET STORY. (8 Cents.) New Christmas service for Sunday-Schools, bright and inspiring, as is BIRTHDAY OF OUR LORD. (8 Cents.) a Christmas service. Send for List of Christmas Carols!

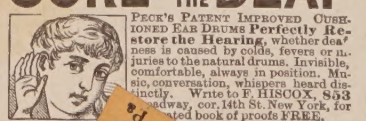
LEONARD'S MASS IN E. (75 Cts.) is a great success. Easy and good music.

CLASSICAL PIANIST. (\$1.) New and extra good collection. 42 pieces. 35 first-rate composers.

Any Book Mailed for Retail Price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. J. E. DITSON & CO., 128 Chestnut St., Phila.

CURE FOR THE DEAF



PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED OPERATED EAR DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING, whether deafness is caused by cold, fever or injuries to the natural drums. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whispers heard distinctly. Write to F. H. BUCK, 533 Broadway, cor. 14th St. New York, for book of proofs FREE.

CAR CLEANED for two months below Girard Ave. CHARLES M. LING Office—14th St. Send us orders. We study to please. My carpets not cleaned.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. You ought to have it on Sale. Ask him for it. D. B. WILTBURGER, Prop., 232 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

"WOOD'S" GENUINE SELECTED SPICES. Pungent, Aromatic, Economical. THOS. WOOD & CO., BOSTON.

VIRGINIA FARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue. R. E. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO. INVESTMENT BANKERS AND LOAN AGENTS, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Negotiators of KANSAS FIRST MORTGAGES. See large advertisement next week.

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 217 Market St.

F. A. NORTH & CO., Sole Agents, 1308 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SONS OF ADORATION. A NEW X-MAS SERVICE. WHITE BLOSSOMS. Having Music, Recitations, Songs of Nature, Songs of Angels, Songs of Grace, Songs of Glory. One of Mrs. Burroughs' best efforts. The Music is admirable. Price 25c. PER COPY. ADD PER 100 BY MAIL 4.50. HOOD'S CAROLS, N. 9. Also ready to surpass anything we have seen this year. Same price as above. JOHN J. HOOD, 1018 ARCH ST. PHILADA.

SEASONABLE.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.'S GARMENTS

FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

1104-1106 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Catalogue and price list on application.

DAY SEWED SHOE STORE. RUBBER SHOES. FIRST QUALITY ONLY.

390 Funny Selections, Scrap Picture, etc., and nice Sample Cards for sc. Hill Pub. Co., Cadiz, Ohio.